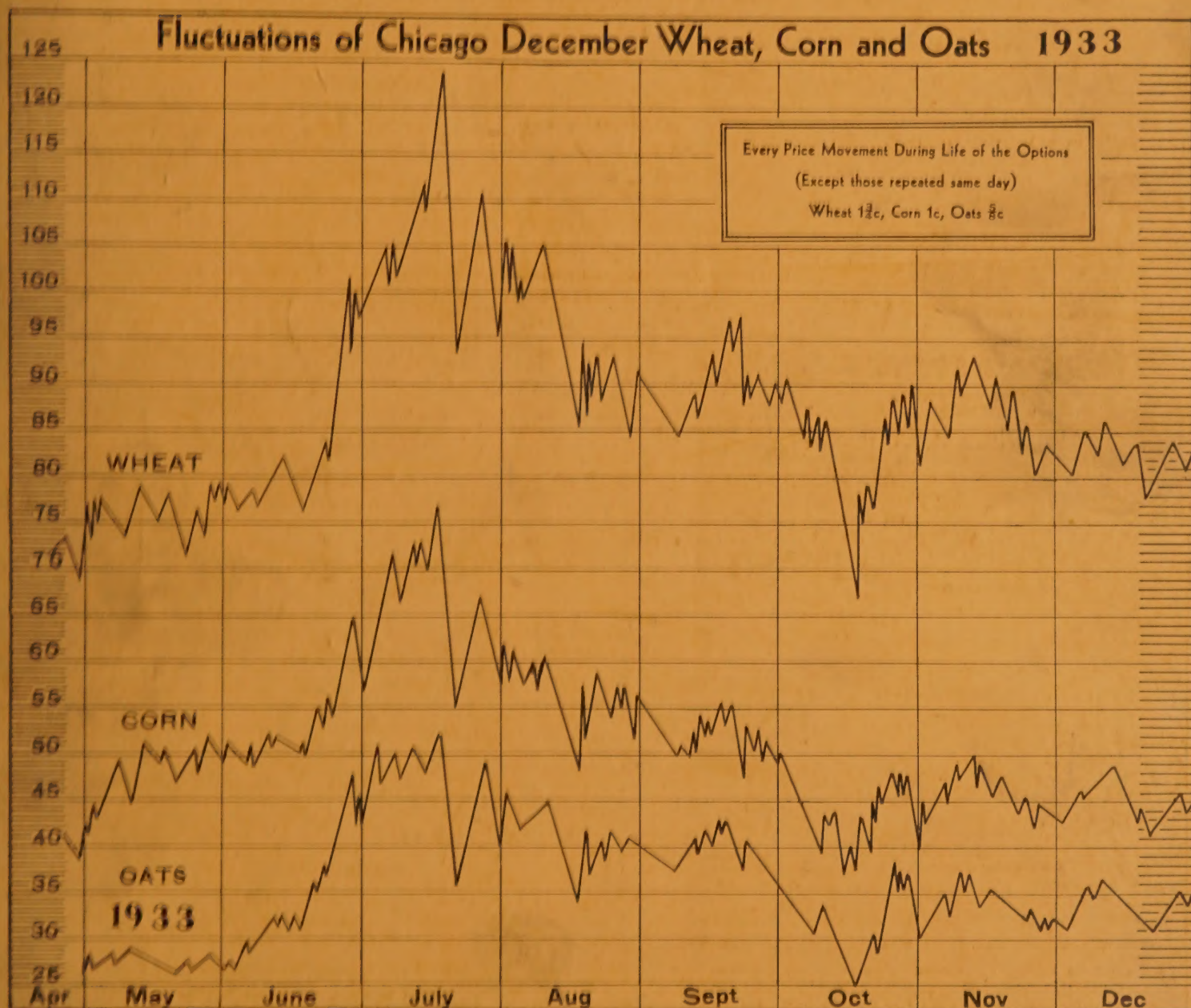


GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.



[See Survey, Page 19]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burros Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Co., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Schoff & Baxter, cash grain, soy beans, futures.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Eaton, W. C., weekly indemnity broker.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Ryan, James P., grain, cash, futures.
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain, beans, feeds.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.*
Smoot Grain Co., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., James E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elvtr. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge.
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Mid-West Grain Co., grain mchts., terminal elvtr.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*

IOLA, KANSAS

Cox, Roy W., grain, hay, mill feed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Continental Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Goffe & Carkner, Inc., futures and consignments.
Kansas Elevator Co., mfg. wheat specialists.
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*
Michigan Elevator Exchange, Mich. grain & beans.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MENDOTA, ILL.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Beach & Co., L. E., cash grain, milled oat products.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

General Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Urdike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., grain merchants.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Missouri El. & Grain Co., grain merchants.
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts. wh. & coarse gr.*
Robinson Elev. Co., C. E., shippers & sellers.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members

Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

STREATOR, ILL.

The Stotler Grain Co., grain buyers, all markets.

TOLEDO, OHIO

De Vore & Co., H. W., consignments futures.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Welcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 21, 1930, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXII, No. 1, January 10, 1934.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

MISSOURI ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY

203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 4,000,000 Bushels

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN COMPANY

Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Nanson Commission Co.

Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.



Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage
Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR Co.

KANSAS CITY
OPERATING

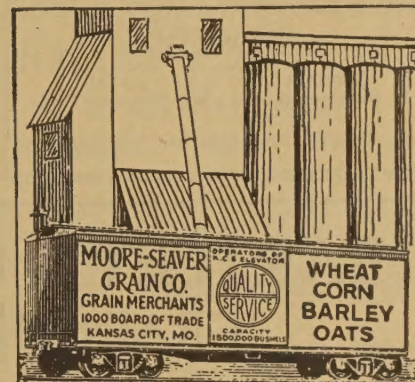
Continental Elevator
CAPACITY 2,500,000 BU.

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Operators—Norris Elevator—K. C., Mo.

CORN
and
BARLEY



UHLMANN Grain Company

Chicago, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.

Elevator Capacity
7,500,000 Bushels

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
Peerless Export Grain Code.....75.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or
"For Sale" columns of the GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago.
It will bring you quick returns.

A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Independence, Emporia, Manhattan, McPherson, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Topeka, Atchison,
Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Carrollton, Mo.

Your Message

Let the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated your message
bear, To progressive grain and feed dealers everywhere.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members

SPECIAL WIRE AND SALESMAN SERVICE

LAMSON BROS. & CO.**GRAIN
STOCKS
PROVISIONS**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

**James E. Bennett
& Co.**GRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGARSTOCKS
BONDS
RUBBER

MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

JOHN E. BRENNAN & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN and SEEDS
CHICAGO**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.**
Grain Commission
111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO**Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Private
Wires**Grain & Feed Journals**
ConsolidatedThe paper the Grain and Feed
Dealer supports, because it sup-
ports the Grain and Feed Dealer.**J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.***Grain Merchants*111 W. Jackson St.
Chicago, Ill.Think that times are getting back to
normal and that we can all make some
money.—J. S. Foster, mgr. Farmers Co-op.
Elvtr. Co., Firesteel, S. D.**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

E. W. BAILEY & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142—44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY

Grain Merchants

Chicago

New York

Minneapolis

ELEVATORS:

Chicago, Ill.

Savanna, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Portland, Me.

Schneider, Ind.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY****RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS****CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS**

E. J. Feehery

Wm. B. Page

E. J. FEEHERY & Co.

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

**Commission
Merchants***Consignments and Futures Solicited*Private Wire Offices
for Your Convenience at

Rochelle, Ill.	Rantoul, Ill.
Sterling, Ill.	Milford, Ill.
Princeton, Ill.	Mason City, Ill.
Streator, Ill.	Decatur, Ill.
Forrest, Ill.	Sullivan, Ill.
	Mendota, Ill.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph
Mo.**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**CARGILL**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Terminal Offices:
Duluth, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Omaha
Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, New York
Winnipeg, Man., Montreal, Que.

Country Offices:
Fairmont, Minn. Marshall, Minn.
Aberdeen, So. Dak. Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
Devils Lake, N. D. Williston, N. D.

HALLET & CAREY CO.**Grain Merchants****Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg**Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.****RECEIVERS****Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK****American Elevator & Grain Company, Inc.****RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS****CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED***Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.*

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Wood Grain Corp.**CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE****BUFFALO, N. Y.****Lewis Grain Corp.***A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley***BUFFALO****NEW YORK**Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members

P. B. and C. C.
MILES
Est. 1875—Inc. 1910
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
Handling Grain on Commission
Our Specialty

• RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS •
W. W. DEWEY & SONS
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

Turner - Hudnut Co.
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
CINCINNATI, OHIO
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

Crowell Elevator Co.
OMAHA, NEBR.
Federal Bonded Warehouse
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

ENID TERMINAL ELEV. CO.
ENID, OKLA.
Total Storage 2,000,000 bus.
Milling Wheat a Specialty

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat—Indirect Heat—And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

1902

Write for the

1934

TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN

for Grain Elevators and other Mercantile Property

Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm

E. H. Moreland, Secretary

Luverne, Minn.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR!

Watch for the annual financial
statements
of the

Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois

WHAT DO YOU NEED

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings {Roller	Loading Spout
Boots {Ball	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boats	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car {Puller	Power {Oil Engine
Car {Pusher	Power Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Scales {Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
Conveying Machinery	Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	Separator {Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Sheller
Elevator Paint	
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer {Dry	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mixer {Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

A SIMPLE, AMAZING METHOD OF INSECT EXTERMINATION

LARVACIDE
(Chlorpierin)

Produces a 100%
Kill by the New
Drip Method.



The Chief Grain Inspector at the Port Richmond Elevator of the Reading Co., at Philadelphia, reports *every* weevil dead in tests made and checked by Entomologists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The time to kill off the pests is when the grain enters its storage place. Do it with this simple drip equipment made by your mill-handy-man. Send for construction details and copies of the official reports.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.

117-119 Liberty Street

NEW YORK

Kansas City

Boston

Chicago

Cincinnati

Cloversville, N. Y.

Philadelphia



Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.25, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.10, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

HORNER & WYATT

Engineers

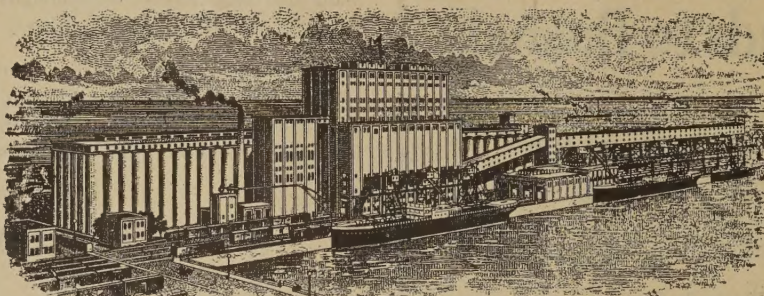
Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

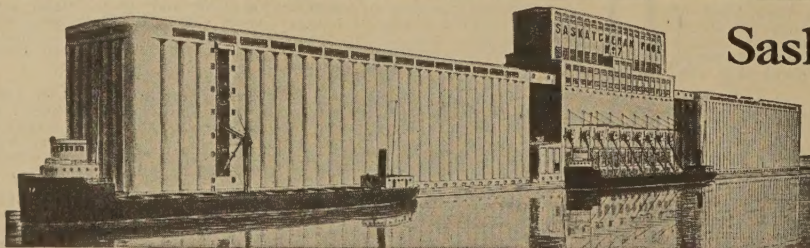
460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.



*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
4121 Forest Park Blvd. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Flour and Feed Mills Warehouses

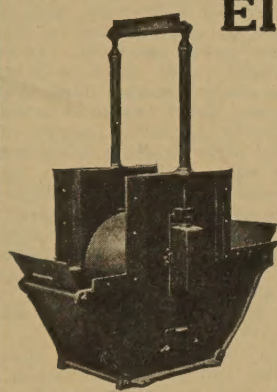
If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

Carl Younglove
is now associated with
W. A. KLINGER, INC.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Builders of Grain Elevators,
Wood or Concrete Construction

Cover's Dust Protector
Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Say you saw it in the
Journal
When you write our advertisers
Thanks



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

WHITE ★ STAR ★ COMPANY
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed

and perforated so outer half of sheet, containing originals, may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73.

Price, \$1.55, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 2¼ lbs.
Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
	Gross _____ lbs.
Price per bu. _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Test _____	Net _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ bu.
	Weigher. _____

One-fourth actual size.

Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred, or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to 129,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950	" " 34 "
20,000	" 118,950	" " 48 "
20,000	" 140,950	" " 56 "
20,000	" 140,950	" " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in keratol with marginal index. Weight, 8 oz.

Price \$2.50 at Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Car Order Blanks

To insure the prompt furnishing of cars by railroad a written requisition should be made for each car and carbon copy kept as evidence in case of controversy over damages caused by carrier's delay.

These blanks are put up in books of 50 originals of blue bond paper, machine perforated so they will tear out easily, and 50 manila duplicates. Well bound with heavy pressboard, hinged cover and supplied with two sheets of carbon. Size, 7¼x5½. Order Form 222 CO. Single Copy, 75c; three copies, \$1.65, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight 8 ounces.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

We always enjoyed your paper.—Deninger & Sons, Peotone, Ill.

I value the reading of your paper.—George W. Bristol, Berlin, Md.

ZELENY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.



HOW SAFE
are YOUR
SHOES
NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OHIO—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated good producing territory; Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted-For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

CENTRAL INDIANA—30,000 bu. elevator, 6-room semi-modern house, cement products plant; priced for quick sale. For information write 72A2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

CENTRAL OHIO—30,000 bushel modern elevator for sale; on B&O RR; both steam and oil engine power; Hess grain driers; hammer mill; sidelines; transit car load and local grain; ample ground and warehouse facilities; only elevator at station. Write 72A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

KENTUCKY Plant formerly used by Allied Mills as feed mill for sale; 2 large brick bldgs. with complete grain elevator; on river and railroad, next to rail and river terminal. River Sand & Gravel Co., Owensboro, Ky.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

ADDRESS WANTED

E. O. Gillwater—where is he now? In August, 1929, he was mgr. of the Farmers Elevator Co., Shields, Kans. Address Mary G., Box 71Y7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED with elevator as manager; 18 years' experience; 40 yrs. of age; married. Will go anywhere but prefer Ohio; personal interview desired. Earl C. Keeler, Harpster, O.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann. Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVE wanted calling on grain elevators and farm dealer trade to sell Binder Twine and Manila Rope. Excellent proposition. Liberal commission. Address Atlas Cordage Company, Dayton, Ohio.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted-For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

The Grain Shipper and the Law—Every dealer in the United States should secure a copy of this book and refer to it in every difference with the carriers. It contains digests of the State Supreme, U. S. Circuit and Supreme Court decisions affecting every phase of the grain trade, especially the shipper's relations to the carriers, and will often save the user a great deal of litigation. Such subjects as Time for Filing Claims, Natural Shrinkage, Loss of Grain in Transit, Overcharges and Undercharges in Freight, Delivery on Forged, or Without Bs/L, Distribution of, and Failure to Furnish Cars, Delays, Grain Doors, and many others too numerous to mention, are treated in full. It is indexed and cross indexed so that anyone can readily locate any decision of interest, and no dealer can afford to try to do business without becoming fully posted as to his own privileges and the rights of others. printed on book paper, and bound in velum de available for \$1. Order by name. "Special." Book contains 176 pages, size 6x9 inches, luxe. Sells regularly for \$2. One soiled book. All prices are f. o. b. Chicago. Not returnable.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

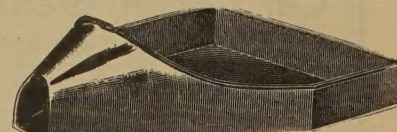
Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Tons To Dollars and Cents

Two Ton Tables: Zellers Hay & Coal Table shows the value of any weight of a given commodity from 10 to 4,000 pounds by 10 pound breaks at \$2.00 to \$14.25 per ton by 25 cent rises. Each of its 50 pages of tables shows the value of any weight up to one ton and also for the given weight plus one ton at the price given at top of page. Printed from large clear type; pounds in red ink; values in black ink. Bound in flexible cloth-lined enamel covers, size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Davis Coal Value Tables No. 2—Shows at a glance or with one addition, the value of any weight of any commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds, at any given price per ton from \$2.75 to \$25.00, by 25c rises. No additions are necessary for quantities up to 5,000 pounds, the body of the pages showing the value of these weights by 10-pound breaks. Price per ton and cwt. are printed at top of each page, near outer edge. Cloth bound, 94 pages, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, book paper. Weight 10 ounces. Price \$2.00 plus postage.

Fractional-Ton Value Tables—For retail sales of coal, hay, feed or any other commodity bought or sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds, the Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Value Tables are designed for determining the value of any fraction of a ton from 5 to 1,995 pounds by five-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 a ton by 25c rises. Opportunity for error in reading is minimized by horizontal and vertical ruling. The tables are conveniently arranged and well printed from large type on book paper. A marginal price-index facilitates quick reference. Cloth bound, 154 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 8 ounces. Order Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Tables. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

7-Ton Value Tables—This revised and enlarged edition of the Coal Dealer's Friend shows the value of any commodity sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds at prices from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per ton by 25-cent rises. Facing pages of the 7-ton tables show the value of any quantity from 2,000 to 14,000 pounds by 10-pound breaks at the stipulated price. A marginal index provides quick reference to the pages bearing the computation sought. A 26-page supplement showing the value of any quantity from 10 to 1,990 pounds by 10-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 by 25-cent rises is bound in front part of book. This book of 106 pages is well bound in buckram, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight 14 ounces. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

Davis Coal Value Tables No. 1—Give you at a glance or with one addition the value of any weight of any commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds at \$1.00 to \$12.00 per ton, by 5c rises, and from \$12.00 to \$16.00 by 25c rises, for either Long or Short Tons. In addition to the value tables it contains 34 pages of information, such as How to Estimate the Quantity of Coal in a Bin, the Different Kinds of Coal, Comparative Weights, Long and Short Tons from 1 cwt. to 105 tons, comparative prices Long and Short Tons .01 cent to \$12.096 and 33 pages British Thermal Unit Tables and 21 pages explaining how to determine B. t. u. values. 200 pages, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bound in cloth. Weight 11 ounces. Price \$2.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

HORIZONTAL FEED MIXER—One-ton motor driven—like new—sacrifice—guaranteed. 71Y2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CORN CRACKER & Grader—polisher—cleaner—ton per hr. capacity—with motor if wanted. 71Y4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL, practically new, with or without 25-h.p. motor, guaranteed. Latest type mill. 71Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER. Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

GRAIN SCALES. Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Exact Weight Scales, Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills, Bag Closing Machines, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Corn crackers and graders, corn cutters, corn meal bolters, corn shellers; cob crushers; horizontal and vertical feed mixers; Gedge Gray mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; alfalfa meal bolters; Humphrey elevator; 1 and 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; 2,200 lb. Fairbanks dial scales; Toledo exact weight scale; hopper scales; grain cleaners of all makes; belt and motor driven attrition mills, all sizes; motor and belt driven hammer mills; one portable hammer mill and territory; 25 and 50 h.p. oil engines; motors; pulleys, magnetic separators; one magnetic pulley. A D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

MACHINES WANTED

USED 29-D CLIPPER cleaner wanted with variable air control and variable shake. Reply to 71Z1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ALL SIZES ELECTRIC motors at lowest prices—bankrupt stock—motors rebuilt and guaranteed. 71Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SCALES WANTED

1,000 TO 2,000 BUSHEL hopper scale wanted; must be in good condition and stand inspection; give full details and price first letter. Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SCALES FOR SALE

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

Improved Grain Tickets

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

Owner		
Hauler _____		
Grain _____	Grade _____	Dockage _____
		% _____
Gross _____		
Tare _____		
Net _____		
Total Dockage _____		
Net Pounds _____		
Bushels _____		
Price _____	Amount \$ _____	
Storage Ticket No. _____		
Check No. _____		
		Station _____
No. _____	19 _____	
		Weigher _____
Name of Firm or Buyer _____		

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by $6\frac{3}{4}$ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

Duplicating. Weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Triplating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.70, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Sell the fence that's doubly protected from rust!



Red Brand Fence wire, enlarged to show the heavy Galvannealed outer coating.



Red Brand Fence wire, enlarged to show the real copper bearing inner section.



(52)

Poor fence, weakened by rust! What worries it brings to thousands of farmers. And what rich opportunities it offers alert dealers.

That's why so many progressive dealers are switching to Red Brand. The fence that's doubly protected from rust. The fence that fights rust longer—both on the *outside* and the *inside*. The fence that sells easiest because it serves best.

Fights rust 2 ways

First, Red Brand Fence fights rust years longer on the outside, because it has a special Galvannealed outer coating *two to three* times heavier than on some ordinary galvanized fence.

Second, it fights rust clear to the core on the inside, because it has a *real* copper bearing inner section that resists rust at least *twice* as long as steel without copper.

Dealer prices—Agency details

New catalog tells why *two-way* rust protection is necessary, and why *one-way* protection is not enough for fence in this climate.

It also describes Red Brand hog, field and poultry fence, Keystone Steel Posts, and other wire and fencing products. This catalog, dealer prices, and all agency details, are gladly sent on request. Write today.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2152 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois



RED BRAND FENCE
Fights rust 2 Ways!
GALVANNEALED . . . Copper Bearing

Clean Elevators are more profitably operated!

Why Buy a "Blower System" When You Can Have a DUST CONTROL SYSTEM That Provides the MAXIMUM IN RESULTS PER DOLLAR INVESTED?

Small additions or changes to present equipment often result in much improved conditions in the elevator. Your plant may require a new exhaust unit or the modernizing of a present installation. In either case we can serve you equally well.

Have you investigated:

Automatic Dust System for Trippers
Explosion Venting of Legs
Dust Prevention in Receiving Pits and Track Sheds?

Write:

The Day Company

2938 Pillsbury Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

ALLIGATOR
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
STEEL BELT LACING

NEARLY a thousand belts per hour are laced with Alligator Steel Belt Lacing, day in day out, year in year out. Easy, rapid application with a hammer as the only tool; the hammer-clinched, vise-like grip on the belt ends, preventing friction of the plies; the patented, sectional, steel rocker pin which absorbs friction in the hinged joint; the great surplus of strength and long service—only Alligator Steel Belt Lacing combines these features which make it the choice of millions of belt users. Smooth on both sides. Easily separable.

Reliable both on light and heavy duty drives. Eleven sizes. Made also in Monel Metal. Sold at wholesale and retail throughout the world.

FLEXIBLE
STEEL LACING CO.
4692 Lexington Street, Chicago
In England at 133 Finchley Avenue, London, E. C. 2

JUST A HAMMER TO APPLY IT

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and care leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 10, 1934

THE OVERBIDDER often pays dearly for forgetting that grain well bought is half sold.

UNLESS the grain shippers of the country protest vigorously, the new grading rules will no doubt be adopted and enforced with the movement of the new crop.

POSTING prices and sticking to them helps to establish confidence in the fairness of your bids. When you raise your own bid you convince your patron your first bid was not right.

DIRTY or damp grain stored long in a deep bin may heat or become infested with weevil, so frequent inspection and an occasional turning will help to insure its safe keeping.

FEEDERS OF NEBRASKA are complaining most bitterly because of their inability to buy corn at 45c in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of their livestock. So many of the corn growers of Nebraska are borrowing 45c from the Government on last year's corn, the feeders are forced to pay as much as 50c for much of their supplies, and a few corn hoarders are demanding even more.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators of the wheat surplus states should not overlook the fact that the new grading rules proposed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics provides for 18 grades. Classifying wheat receipts in keeping with the proposed rules might necessitate the building of additional bins in many elevators.

THE FLY-WHEEL of a portable feed mill operating on a farm near Wichita, Kans., recently flew off and killed the operator, thus adding another sad accident to the long list credited to portable mills. The maintenance of fast running machinery requires more mechanical experience and vigilance than the average portable operator possesses.

THE Federal Trade Commission is degenerating into a band of snoopers who take special delight in prying into the private lives of citizens. One of its latest "investigations" is a questionnaire seeking to learn the salary schedule of executive officers and directors of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Salaries are the result of private contracts between the corporation and its officers and by no stretch of the imagination has the general public any interest in or the right to know the contents of such contracts. If the stockholders want to learn the contents of any contract they can obtain it without consulting the F. T. C. or any other useless bureau of the Government.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators so unfortunate as to own an elevator on railroad right-of-way should recognize that the head of the real estate department of every railroad is directly interested in making a good showing for his department. He has no affiliation with the freight department, although he would, no doubt, listen to any reasonable demand for more lenient rentals from the general freight agent, who, of course, is directly interested in the welfare of the freight producers along his line. The real estate agents of many railroads have boosted ground rentals to such exorbitant prices that they are a real burden upon the grain dealer's business. But so long as the grain elevator owner does not make a vigorous protest or refuse to pay the high rentals, no relief will be obtained.

THE EXPORT SALE reported recently of a full cargo of wheat from the United States to Europe, the first in 17 months, does not carry the same significance that it would before governments began tampering with the grain marketing machinery. Liverpool is so far below an export parity that this shipment is made possible only by the United States government standing the loss of about 22 cents per bushel on the transaction. While wheat prices domestically are above the foreign level the farmer pays the processing tax, so this transaction amounts to farmers in the eastern states making a contribution to the farmers in the Pacific Northwest. It is not surprising that the directors of the North Pacific Grain Growers last week sent the A. A. A. a strongly worded resolution urging an appropriation of \$5,000,000 additional of processing tax funds to subsidize exports for the declared object of raising the Pacific price level to that of Chicago. This disregard of proper commercial relationships finds its parallel in the loans by the A. A. A. of 45 cents on corn anywhere irrespective of freight to market from some backwoods crib.

A QUESTIONNAIRE on the Tugwell pure food and drugs bill conducted by the New York Board of Trade has developed that health officers, food and feed manufacturers prefer the old law to experimentation and that any changes be in the direction of requiring representations made in advertising or labeling to be truthful. No elaborate bureaucratic machinery is necessary to prove that any article of merchandise has been misrepresented by the vendor. No inspector need invade the factory. The manufacturer need not disclose his formula to detect fraudulent representations. Truth in advertising does not require the employment of an army of law enforcers at the expense of the taxpayers.

"TAKING THE BIT in their teeth," characterizes the proposal of Gov. Floyd Olson of Minnesota to the governors of Wisconsin, Iowa and North and South Dakota, that a conference of chief executives be held at Oklahoma City about Jan. 16 to draw up a plan for farm relief. Gov. Olson proposes establishing an agricultural marketing board, composed of the sec'ys of agriculture from all of the upper Mississippi Valley states, and a nicely worded scheme for embargoing the movement of foodstuffs when prices are unsatisfactory. A part of the plan is a code for farmers under the A. A. A. When the farm agitators and political racketeers get thru regulating the farmers most of them will be glad to go to Russia.

SOME BUROCRAT in the Internal Revenue Department conceived the thought that a clever sharper grinding corn into human food might dry the corn to reduce the weight on which to pay the government processing tax; and accordingly the ruling was officially promulgated that the taxable weight of field corn was "the weight of field corn not artificially dried." This erroneous ruling should be corrected immediately. All of the larger elevators at the terminals are equipped to dry corn at the expense of the owner of the corn solely for the purpose of keeping the grain from spoiling. The owner would lose more in the loss of marketable water than he would gain by reduction of the processing tax. Besides, the corn miller has no way of being certain that the corn had not been artificially dried before it came into his possession. This definition is utterly impracticable.

THE DECISION Jan. 8 by the Supreme Court of the United States, 5 to 4, holding valid the Minnesota law granting debtors a delay of foreclosure of real estate mortgages is a blow to believers in the sanctity of contracts. In other words, the legislature or the congress can step in between two parties to a contract, and take from one to give to the other. The justification is found by the court to be in "an emergency existing in Minnesota furnishing a proper occasion for the exercise of the reserved power of the state to protect the vital interests of the community." The four justices in the minority well said: "If the provisions of the constitution be not upheld when they pinch as well as when they comfort they may as well be abandoned." The reaction of investors will be a rise in interest rates proportionate to the gamble forced upon them by lawmakers.

RATS HAVE CAPTURED Elm Creek, Neb., to such an alarming degree that the citizens revolted last week and offered prizes to the one killing the most rats during "Rat Week." It seems that since the burning of the town's only grain elevator a month ago, the rats have experienced much difficulty in finding sufficient food to keep them warm, so they have advanced on the larders of neighboring citizens. A good dose of "Red Squill" should insure early and complete relief.

THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR code has not yet been approved by the A. A. A. or the N. R. A., but there seems every reason to believe that most of the provisions of the code presented at the formal hearing last month will prove acceptable to the administration. As soon as the code is finally approved, it will be up to the federation to see to it that the fair practices provisions of the code are rigidly enforced. Neither cut-throat competition nor exorbitant profits are to be tolerated, and it is expected that the progressive members of the trade will soon adjust themselves to the new conditions and conduct their business on a reasonable and a safer margin.

Driving Buyers Out of Commodity Markets

The politicians catering to the farmer vote through regulations, restrictions, taxes and limitations, have driven many speculators out of the farmer's markets, to his great cost and without any benefit to those promoting such limitations, other than the establishment of additional bureaus for the employment of additional friends and relatives.

The greater the activity in any organized market for a commodity, the easier it is for the producer of that commodity to obtain a satisfactory price. Wherever the Government has attempted to tax or unreasonably regulate buyers and sellers in any market, the number of traders has been materially reduced to the great cost and disadvantage of the producers of the commodities dealt in.

The report from Washington that the Committee on Ways and Means is planning to grab most of the speculator's profits, is most discouraging. The tax grabbers are said to be planning to levy a heavy tax on speculative profits with no allowance for speculative losses.

The farmer produces foodstuffs in excess of the needs of his family with the expectation of realizing a profit. He holds his grain two, three and sometimes five years in hope of realizing a larger profit, and no one begrudges him any profit which he realizes either from producing or speculating.

The "halo wearers" of Washington are unreasonably anxious to regulate the lives, methods and practices of every one. They seem to be unable to realize that the proper province of Government is simply to require citizens to conduct their own affairs so as not to infringe upon the rights of person or property of other citizens. Regulating or taxing the methods or practices of a private business has never been known to have effected any marked improvement in the business or helped its patrons. Continuously taxing, regulating and interfering with business does more to discourage private enterprise and kill business than anything the Government ever attempted.

Controlling Production

The radical bureaucrats, who are beginning to recognize the failure of the A.A.A. to regulate farm activities through bonuses and acreage contracts are naturally in a somewhat resentful mood, and although it is against the law for them to attempt to influence legislation in any way they are beginning to threaten the poor farmer with new legislation, which will require him to comply with their wishes in regard to the acreage planted to different grains and cotton, as well as to hogs produced.

While the substitution of the compulsory regulations for the voluntary conditions now prevailing might encourage the bureaucrats to believe more thoroughly in their own ability to plan the lives and activities of all farmers, it is doubtful if they could come any nearer to controlling production than they do today under the A.A.A.

One all-important factor which the Washington autocrats seem to have overlooked is the dominating desire on the part of every farmer to cultivate his acres profitably, and if better seed, better fertilizer and better cultivation will help, he will surely employ all of these, regardless of regulations emanating from any department of the Government. Plowing up crops or killing pigs before they are ready for market does not appeal to producers as the right thing to do.

However, a much more important influence than either Governmental regulation or the desires of the farmers will always exercise a greater control over production, and that is the weather, not only in this country, but throughout the grain producing sections of the world. If Europe was so unfortunate as to have a complete crop failure, her pressing demand for food would boost the prices in North America, and vice versa.

The bonuses tendered wheat growers for acreage reduction has given an unexpected stimulus to farmers growing grains other than wheat to try to take advantage of the reduced acreage by planting wheat. Then, if the Government desires to extend its bonus to these new wheat growers next fall, they will be in a position to contract to plant a reduced wheat acreage and profit from the reduction by a bonus and by an increased price for the wheat they do produce.

It is not likely that the independent American farmer will take kindly to any arbitrary regulations of his activities. It now seems that reducing the wheat and cotton acreage through the granting of bonuses, is even a greater failure than the much condemned Farm Board and its \$500,000,000 wasted "revolving fund."

When the markets are permitted to function normally and prices rise and fall in keeping with the demand and supply of grains, the farmer himself will control his production in keeping with the prospective profits assured him by the prevailing price.

The market price throughout the past 85 years has so controlled production, that the nation has been free from famine and free from prohibitive prices. Whenever the farmer becomes dissatisfied with the prices bid for his product, he can hold it off the market or devote his acres to the production of something else

until the prices obtainable are more satisfactory to him.

A producer is in a much better position to control the acreage of his own farm than anyone else, and naturally, many farmers are today resenting most bitterly the threats of the bureaucrats to regulate their production.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell, in an address before the American Statistical Ass'n, recently, pointed out that the present farm control plan was merely an emergency measure, and in the future the Government will control all land. This, of course, will be more good news for the independent grain grower of America, who has never appeared to be biased in favor of the Russian system of dominating all farm activities. The farmers have not yet admitted that the bureaucrats know more about farming than the farmers of experience.

The Seed Trade Is Most Optimistic

On pages 34 and 35 of this number will be found a number of most interesting and encouraging letters from prominent wholesale dealers in field and farm seeds. Any seed dealer suffering from an attack of the blues should read every line of the many letters published. If he does so, we guarantee that one reading will quickly dispel that glum depression, from which some members of the seed trade have been suffering for several years past.

The Agricultural Department is not only determined to distribute seed loans with a lavish hand, but through its loans to reduce erosion and bonuses for acreage reduction, it is stimulating the farmer's interest in more and better seed than ever. The prospect seems most encouraging to all of our correspondents, and we have every reason to believe that all of their rosy dreams will come true, if their weakness for cutting prices does not rob them of the fair profit to which they are fully entitled.

Processing Tax Discouraging Consumption

The processing tax of 30c a bushel on wheat ground into flour for human consumption is not only encouraging many known wheat growing farmers to plant wheat for the needs of their own families, but they are taking their home-grown wheat to grist mills for grinding for family use free from tax. This practice naturally cuts down the demand for the snow-white product of the commercial mills. It is claimed that their sales for the first six months have fallen off 15% as compared with the same period of the previous year.

As the farmer can easily avoid paying about \$1.35 on every barrel of flour his family consumes by growing and hauling it to a grist mill, he will surely dodge the tax wherever it is possible to do so.

Some of the reduction in sales of the commercial mills may be due to the consumers substitution of other food for wheat flour. It is reasonable to suppose that everyone will avoid paying as much of the burdensome tax as is possible.

If the tax does effect a material reduction in the consumption of wheat flour, then it will checkmate the very purpose for which the tax was instituted, that was primarily to increase the price of wheat to the farmer.

Carrying Charges Will Encourage Building

Quite a number of country elevator operators have noted the carrying charges that existed on corn at certain times during the fall when as much as 12 and 13 cents a bu. was available between the cash corn and the May future, an assured return for storing the grain until May. Then they have bethought themselves of how well they could use additional elevator space.

In the disastrous price years of 1931 and 1932 some elevators were found to have made money. Almost invariably investigation disclosed carrying charges on grain that filled unneeded storage space.

Carrying charges have been consistent, some years giving more than others to be sure, but every year making something available to the man who would buy cash grain and carry it properly hedged. But until the last couple of years, when sharp competition between country elevators whittled margins down to the bone, country buyers of grain have given profits little consideration. Some of these buyers have rediscovered carrying charges, and now anticipate early building of increased storage capacities.

ALL SUBMARGINAL land will be removed from crop production if the Russian ideals now prevalent in Washington continue to dominate the Agricultural Planning schemes of the A. A. A. Last week the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works allotted \$25,000,000 to begin the removal of submarginal land from crop production. Farmers who lose their homes may be permitted to go to Russia or stand on their heads until they find something else to do.

A bill is soon to be introduced in Congress to improve the present methods of extending credit to farmers. The farmers can not be blamed for grabbing all the easy money within reach. Few expect to repay their loans.

Considerable wheat was bought at the close of the year by the Federal Emergency Relief Corporation but the generous offer of the Wichita grain commission merchants to donate all commissions on such purchases to charity was not accepted.

In his budget message Pres. Roosevelt provided \$250,000,000 for farm price pegging loans, \$55,000,000 for farm exports, \$55,000,000 for farm production credit, raising the total available for the farm this year to \$780,000,000 or enough to keep them running for a month or two.

Elevator and Feed Grinder Fires in 1933

Whether credit is due to the upturn in prices for grain, and improved demand for feed, or simply to the hope on the part of grain and feed dealers that their business is returning to a profitable business, 1933 saw a marked reduction in the number of fires in grain and feed plants. Apparently those in the grain and feed business are exerting greater vigilance in guarding against the many fire hazards to which their plants are subject.

During the year the news columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS published reports on 158 elevators destroyed by fire, and 107 damaged, or a total of 265. This compares with the figures for 1931 of 256 elevators destroyed, and 126 damaged, or a total of 382. The difference is 117. Roughly, then, 1933 had only about two-thirds as much fire loss in the elevator field as 1931.

Feed mill fires in 1933 were similarly low. While no figures for comparison are available, the 1933 total losses number only 41. With 26 damaged, this totals only 67.

In number of elevators destroyed in 1933 by fire Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and North Dakota lead. This was to be expected. The same states led in 1931. The record of loss by states shows:

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL FIRES REPORTED IN GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS IN 1933.

Elevators		Feed Mills	
De-	Dam-	De-	Dam-
stroyed	aged	stroyed	aged
Arkansas	1	Arizona	1
California	2	Arkansas	1
Canada	2	California	2
Colorado	4	Canada	1
Illinois	18	Illinois	2
Indiana	7	Indiana	1
Iowa	16	Iowa	3
Kansas	16	Kansas	1
Michigan	5	Kentucky	1
Minnesota	10	Maryland	2
Missouri	6	Michigan	1
Montana	2	Minnesota	2
Nebraska	9	Missouri	4
New England	1	Montana	1
New Jersey	1	New England	2
New York	1	New Jersey	2
No. Dakota	14	New York	1
Ohio	7	No. Dakota	1
Oklahoma	9	Ohio	1
Pacific NW	7	Oklahoma	2
Pennsylvania	1	Pac. NW	1
So. Dakota	7	Pennsylvania	2
Southeast	1	Southeast	4
Texas	5	Tennessee	1
Wisconsin	4	Texas	2
Wyoming	1	Wisconsin	3
Totals	158 107	Totals	41 26
Total elevator fires	265	Total feed mill fires	67

Many of the burned elevators and feed plants have been rebuilt. Building and machinery trades serving this field have shown a marked upturn in business during the year, and are looking forward to greatly improved business in 1934, as elevators that have been allowed to depreciate are being modernized.

Storage Charges on Mortgaged Grain

Martin Dyrness gave a chattel mortgage to Martin Aas and Lewis Mortensen to secure a note. The mortgage covered all crops to be grown and harvested in 1929 and was promptly filed in the office of the register of deeds. The crop was placed in a granary in the fall of 1929 and hauled by Dyrness in May or June to the elevator of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., where it was divided between Dyrness and his landlord, Idegaard.

In September, 1930, Dyrness sold the grain and delivered the storage tickets to the elevator company. A year later Aas and Mortensen demanded the grain or its market value, which was refused. On suit plaintiffs got judgment against the elevator company for the balance due on the note.

In its appeal the elevator company contended that, inasmuch as the defendant is a public warehouseman required by law to receive for storage, so far as the capacity of its warehouse will permit, all grain which is sound and in a warehouseable condition (section 18, Chapter 155, Laws of 1927), and is required to charge for storage the rate prescribed by the statute and forbidden to discriminate (sections 18 and 24, Chapter 155, Laws of 1927), its lien for storage should be declared to be prior to the lien of the mortgage, even tho the grain be stored without the knowledge or consent of the mortgagee.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota, on Aug. 10, 1933, in affirming the decision of the Eddy County district court said: The warehouseman must be held to have had constructive notice of the mortgage and of the fact that the mortgage debt was past due and the mortgagee entitled to immediate possession for the purpose of foreclosure. The law is that a mortgagor cannot create a lien for storage upon the property that shall take precedence of his duly recorded mortgage, and that the mortgagee does not make the mortgagor his agent by allowing him to remain in possession after default so as to render the "mortgagee liable for storage to a warehouseman in whose hands the mortgagor has placed the goods." 2 Jones, Chattel Mortgages and Conditional Sales, Bower's Edition, § 472; Vette v. Leonori, 42 Mo. App. 217; Eisler v. Union Transfer & Storage Company, 16 Daly, 456, 12 N. Y. S. 732.

While our statutes governing grain storage recognize the public nature of the warehouseman's calling by requiring it to receive for storage all grain that is in proper condition and forbid discrimination, we must assume that they were passed with a knowledge of the common law. In the absence of some clear or definite expression in the statutes of an intention to change the law or to establish a conflicting rule, we must hold the mortgage to be prior as at common law. See Holmes v. Klein et al. (Tex. Civ. App.) 59 S. W. (2d) 171. This is not to say that a mortgagee may not be subjected to an obligation for storage where he is notified that the grain is so held (but as to this we express no opinion), or where the circumstances show his implied assent to the storage. But this is not such a case.

The plaintiffs have shown that they are damaged to the extent of their special property, within the value of the grain at the time of the demand and refusal (Sand v. St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company, supra, 49 N. D. at page 509, 191 N. W. 955, and cases therein cited); and, in the absence of a showing that the plaintiffs were in some way bound by a storage contract, it is immaterial, for purposes of this action, whether the grain had been placed in storage immediately before the demand or a considerable time before.—249 N. W. Rep. 917.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has pledged its support to the Dominion government in implementing the London wheat agreement.

Des Moines, Ia.—A bill is to be introduced in the state legislature for the sanitary inspection of hatcheries and baby chick establishments.

Cotton growers who agree to reduce their acreage will be paid a federal rental of \$3 to \$18 an acre for idle land. Although no land producing less than 75 lint pounds will be rented, the AAA officials expect that \$125,000,000 will be needed to pay rent for idle cotton land. Cotton consumers are expected

MAY the dreams you have dreamed in the long, long years,
When your heart with hope was high,
The dear, strange dreams that no one knew,
Of wonderful things that you dared not do,
Come true as this year goes by.

May the love that burned in your heart of dreams,
Like fire on the hearth of home,
Lie warm and sweet, a living sign
Of human faith, and of Love Divine,
In the heart of the year to come.—William Wharton.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Minimum Trade in Corn and Oats

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the minimum trade in corn and oats in the futures markets?—R. G. Finch, Hudson, S. D.

Ans.: The minimum on so called job lots is 1,000 bus. of corn and 2,000 bus. of oats, and many brokers charge a higher commission on job lots, \$3.50 per 1,000 on oats, or \$7 on the minimum of 2,000 bus.

Formaldehyde Dust for Oats?

Grain & Feed Journals: In the Dec. 27 number of the Journal appeared an article on formaldehyde dust treatment for oats, as to which we are interested in obtaining more information.—Judson Co., Detroit, Mich.

Ans. In "Field Seeds" department of this number will be found detailed information on the results of four years' experiments by Sayre and Thomas of the Ohio Exp. Sta. with formaldehyde dust for oats.

Winter Wheat Acreage Reduction?

Grain & Feed Journals: We feel there are many farmers that have not grown any wheat for the past year or two and who are not eligible to participate in the processing tax who have sown winter wheat acreage and will sell on open market. We want to know if the government is reporting acreage sown besides that of those participating in the tax.—Bradley Bros., Paducah, Ky.

Ans.: The report of acreage sown includes both those who are and who are not participating in the allotment scheme. The acreage reported by the government Dec. 20 was 41,002,000 acres sown in the fall of 1933, against 42,692,000 in the fall of 1932, a very small decrease compared with the 15 per cent expected.

Excessive Rental for Site on Right of Way?

Grain & Feed Journals: About what is the average price of a lease on a site on railroad ground for a grain elevator?

The Big Four charges me \$75 at Oakwood for a strip of ground between track and street fronting 310 ft. and containing 10,323 sq. ft. At Muncie the charge is \$62.50 for 24,788 sq. ft. on 210 ft. frontage, most of it outside the village limits. About \$10 to \$20 was the C. & E. I. rental at Jamaica, Ill., a few years ago.

How can we get a reduction if the railroad company refuses?—Geo. C. Arnold, Oakwood, Ill.

Ans.: A fair rental is 6% on the value of similar land in the neighborhood. The tenant should make his position clear to the land department officials of the railroad company by writing a letter, tendering a check for the amount deemed reasonable, and stating what ground is worth in the immediate vicinity. If the railroad refuses the reasonable offer let the company start suit.

Before starting suit the land department will consult the legal department and will be informed such a suit is ill-advised, in view of the facts stated by the tenant.

As the grain shipper virtually furnishes the railroad company with a depot building in which to accumulate and store grain for bulk shipment, the shipper is morally entitled to a lease free of charge, especially in the country where ground is cheap and the railroad company could earn no rental except from a shipper. Years ago railroads in trunk line territory built all the elevators and gave bins to different shippers rent free.

The Illinois Commerce Commission at its meeting Mar. 2, 1922, adopted a resolution after numerous complaints about increases in rentals that "In conformity with the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Illinois Commerce Commission require in cases involving approval by this Commission of leases or re-leases of railroad property for elevators or other industrial purposes, adequate evidence of the value of the property of the railroad involved in the lease."

The Boyleston Grain Co., Boyleston, Ind., got the Indiana Public Service Commission to reduce the rental demanded by the L. E. & W. from \$123 to \$61.50 a year.

The Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners on Nov. 17, 1919, granted the Stacyville Grain & Coal Co. relief in its complaint against the Illinois Central denying the increase from \$12 to \$85 in the rental for elevator and coal sheds on the right of way. The Commission fixed the value of the occupied ground at \$200 and the fair rental at 6 per cent, or \$12, per annum. Also, the Commission declared the charge for track maintenance unjust.

How Much Feed Did His Mother Buy

Grain & Feed Journals: Recently a young man living near our elevator was rebuked by his mother for starving his chickens. He tried to excuse his action by saying he had little money to buy with, but if his mother would give him as much money as he had in his pocket he would buy \$6.00 worth of our best chicken feed. She complied and his large flock had several good feedings.

His mother later rebuked him again for not feeding his chickens and he again offered to buy \$6.00 worth if she would double the cash he had in his pocket. She did and the chickens had another feast.

The third time his mother rebuked him for not feeding his chickens he responded with the same offer as before. She doubled his cash and he bot \$6.00 worth of our best chicken feed, but after he had paid us for the feed he had no cash left.

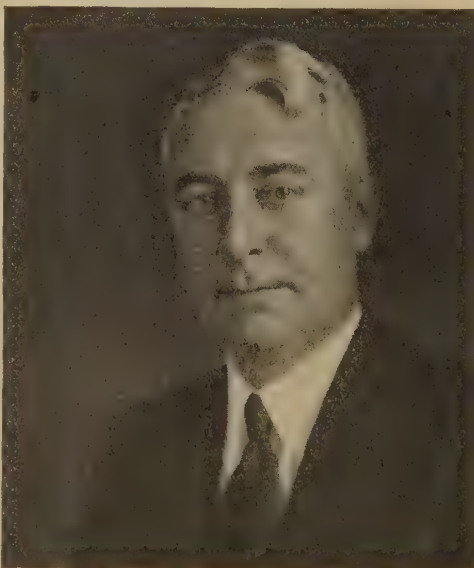
How much was our sales tax increased by his purchases?

How much cash did his mother give him?—E. K. S., Crown Point, Ind.

Will Farmers Plant as Bureaucrats Dictate?

This nation now is passing through a transition period. It is already clear that the day of purely individualistic and uncontrolled *laissez faire* in agricultural production, a fundamental economic function, is passing.

The future holds out, through the Adjustment Act, the superior advantages of a planned agriculture.—C. C. Davis, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act.



Peter B. Carey, Re-elected President, Chicago Board of Trade, for third term.

Improved Grain Markets Certain

BY PETER B. CAREY,

President Chicago Board of Trade.

History will record 1933 as the most amazing and perhaps the most momentous year that the American farmer and the agricultural trades have experienced.

As the year draws to an end we find drastic changes, affecting every branch of agriculture, actually in operation. All have been inaugurated with the single view to regaining lost purchasing power of the farmer's products and thereby assisting the entire national recovery.

I am optimistic of the future for the farmer. It cannot be denied that he has the backing of the financial power of the United States government. Never again can he justly complain of federal neglect.

The new deal at Washington has seen to it that the cotton planter of the south receives loans of 10 cents a pound; corn growers who agree to reduce their acreage 20 per cent will receive 30 cents a bushel in cash on the average yield of the acreage removed from production; also, they will be loaned 45 cents a bushel on corn, at the farm; money inducements are being made to the wheat farmer, the hog breeder to reduce production; the government has bought suckling pigs and sows by the millions; it has purchased and stored butter and has bought wheat for relief use. Each move has been made for the purpose of raising the price levels of commodities at their source.

An encouraging item of the farm situation that might easily be overlooked is that despite a terrific break in the price of grains from their highs of the year, the American wheat grower, for example, is receiving almost 100 per cent more than a year ago for his product. This is a benefit independent of aid from the federal treasury.

Corn, oats, rye and barley farmers have participated correspondingly in the better price levels, as recorded on the grain exchanges. It is safe to assert that all lines of business and industry have received needed stimulation from the improved farm purchasing power.

It is to be regretted that the highest levels of grain prices in 1933 could not be held, but prices had rushed upward too rapidly on the surge of buying in the early summer when the public was convinced money would be so cheapened that ownership of commodities was more desirable. The result was an inevitable reaction, despite the great 1933 crop shortage in grains, vegetables and fruits.

Looking backward, it is significant that the firming up of grain values began as soon as the new administration announced prompt liquidation of some 31 million bushels of surplus wheat accumulated by the now defunct Federal Farm Board.

Disposal of these stocks was sound merchandising and a cause for renewed confidence in the grain trade. A natural sequence of the farm board liquidation, although months had elapsed, came recently when the administration rejected a price-fixing proposal by the governors of five wheat-producing states.

The grain exchanges gave a good account of themselves under trying conditions in 1933. The economic necessity of their free operation was obvious when they were forced to close for the first time in their history during the national banking holiday which greeted the incoming administration.

Cash grain markets could not function without the protection of the trade in contracts for the future delivery of grain. When the two phases of marketing resumed simultaneously they easily remedied what otherwise would have been a chaotic condition in the grain industry.

Receipts at Chicago of corn, rye and barley to December 1 this year recorded a substantial advance over the similar period of a

year previous, lending body to the belief that farmers participated in the higher range of prices despite a smaller crop yield.

On Dec. 1, Chicago receipts were 8,256,000 bbls. flour; 12,973,000 bu. wheat; 88,928,000 bu. corn; 20,406,000 bu. oats; 6,633,000 bu. rye and 8,244,000 bu. barley, the aggregate being approximately 25,000,000 bushels of grain in excess of the first eleven months of 1932.

Today the exchanges are assisting the national recovery in every way. They have co-operated whole-heartedly with the new administration. The exchanges will continue to strive for the best interests of producer and consumer, and will oppose movements aimed at unsound restriction of markets which would prove harmful. This course the exchange cannot do otherwise than follow, secure in the knowledge that eighty-five years of operation must be built upon a foundation of experience which is vital to any plan for the re-establishment of the world's trade.

Discussions on Proposed Federal Grades

Discussions by representatives of the Federal Grain Supervision division of the Department of Agriculture, of the proposed new grain standards which would vary considerably from the present standards, and which have been reported from time to time in late numbers of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, will be given at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Jan. 15; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, Jan. 17; Iowa State College, Ames, Feb. 6. These will be part of college programs.

Talks before meetings of grain dealers are scheduled for the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Jan. 26, and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, Feb. 6-8.

National Federation Postpones Meeting

The called meeting of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns met at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m. Having no code to discuss, due to further governmental red tape, the meeting was a simple formality. Few were present.

PRES. Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, presided. W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio ass'n, Toledo, acted as sec'y.

PRES. BOOTH called attention to the by-laws of the Federation, which require that an annual meeting be held in December each year, and said:

"This meeting was to have settled on the voting power of the membership, generally considered most honestly set on a basis of members in each ass'n, and the number of elevators of each company, one vote to be allowed for each station at which a company operates. It was to take up also the size of the supervisory board which will bear responsibility for administering the code, and the problem of distributing expense over the trade. I may here mention that I am personally opposed to heavy administering expense. Country elevators already have more than enough to be borne on present incomes.

"Obviously, with the code still unsettled, we can do none of these things. The final formal hearing on the country elevator code has not been held. Time for filing of objections and approvals of the tentative code has been kept open until Dec. 30. Final approval will not come until some time in January.

"We cannot organize a supervisory board without a code to be administered. We cannot distribute expense until a code grants us authority. Hence it is impossible at this meeting to more than adjourn to such called later date as the code becomes available."

PRES. Booth exercised the proxy of W. E. Culbertson in making a motion for adjournment, and was seconded by W. W. Cummings. Adjourned sine die.

Fred C. Hoose to Lead Kansas City Board

Fred C. Hoose, vice-pres. and treas. of the Norris Grain Co., was elected pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade on Jan. 2, succeeding J. S. Hart. W. W. Marshall, the only opposing candidate, withdrew a few days before election. Harold A. Merrill, 2nd vice-pres., automatically moved to 1st vice-pres. under the rules of the Board, and W. B. Lathrop was elected 2nd vice-pres.

Mr. Hoose is familiar with executive capacities in the Board of Trade. In 1915 and 1916 he was a director, and served again in that position in 1921 and 1922. Since 1914 he has served on practically every com'te that the Board regularly appoints.

Mr. Hoose has earned his right to leadership, climbing the ladder to success a rung at a time. Starting as a messenger boy for a Chicago telegraph company in the early '80s, he worked thru several jobs as clerk and telegraph operator around the Chicago Board of Trade. The depression of 1893 threw him out of work, whereupon he caught a freight train for Kansas City and landed a job with a grain firm as bookkeeper.

For several years Mr. Hoose worked for Kansas City grain firms with varying degrees of success. In 1902 he was elected to membership in the Board and entered business for himself.

Success followed him as an independent grain merchant until a flood in the West Bottoms carried away about 35 cars of grain and left him without working capital. Undaunted, he started over again as a bookkeeper. In 1910 he became associated with Norris Grain Co., where his demonstrated grain merchandising ability eventually won him the positions of vice-pres. and treas.

Mr. Hoose is now one of the largest stockholders in the Norris Grain Co., a leading Kansas City elevator and merchandising firm, with offices in Chicago, Toledo, New York, Winnipeg, and London. At Kansas City alone the company has 3,000,000 bus. of storage capacity.

A marked degree of civic pride and interest has earned for Mr. Hoose an enviable reputation quite aside from his success as a grain merchant. In 1920 he was potentate of the



Fred C. Hoose, Kansas City, Mo., President-elect Board of Trade.

Ararat Shrine; in 1926 he was a member of the Park Board under Mayor Beach.

Dramatics has been one of his principal diversions and in spite of a busy life he has somehow found time to take a prominent part as a director and actor in a number of plays.

Fishing is another diversion, which inevitably led to membership in the Ozark Pistol Club and a large lodge on the club grounds on the Lake of the Ozarks.

With an intimate knowledge of the grain business from speculator to elevator operator, Mr. Hoose is looked upon as a fitting leader for the trying months ahead.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 15. Farm Seed Group of A. S. T. A. at Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Jan. 17. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Hotel Warden, Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, library of Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Jan. 26. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, mid-winter meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 19, 20. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Union Bldg., Lafayette, Ind.

Feb. 20, 21, 22. Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, West Hotel, Minneapolis.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, probably at Tacoma, Wash.

Feb. 21, 22. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Toledo, O.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Corn in Iowa at 45c is equal to around 60c track Chicago, so that present quotations make the government loan too attractive to permit shipments.

Tugwell Food and Drug Bill Amended

The storm of protest against the dictatorial powers granted to the sec'y of agriculture has led to the modification of the Tugwell pure food and drug bill in a draft presented in the senate Jan. 4 by Senator Royal S. Copeland.

The new bill provides for the appointment by the President of advisory com'tes of experts to aid the sec'y in promulgating regulations and it also specifically provides for a court review whereby persons feeling themselves injured by any regulations may obtain court injunctions restraining the secretary from carrying out any regulation which may be found to be "unreasonable, arbitrary or capricious, or not in accordance with law."

The bill provides that when the sec'y of agriculture contemplates the adoption of a regulation, he should advise the appropriate com'te, and that no regulation shall be adopted without the consent of at least three members of the com'te, and after the holding of a public hearing.

In every case wherein the old bill used the words "or by ambiguity or inference creates a misleading impression," those words, which aroused opposition as incomprehensible, have been struck out of the new bill.

The new bill also omits the provision requiring full formula disclosure on all proprietary drugs, which Senator Copeland conceded was a requirement of doubtful advantage to consumers.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Sealed 150,000 Bus. of Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: Nebraska has a warehouse law permitting the sealing of corn cribs, upon which a warehouse certificate is issued by the Nebraska State Railway Commission. Loans are obtained through the R. F. C. basis 45 cents per bushel. Our office has one of the three official sealers for this county. To date ourselves (one sealer) have sealed about 150,000 bus. of corn in the farmers' cribs.—Edward Bartling Seed Co., Nebraska City, Nebr.

Producer Has Benefited from Price Advances

Grain & Feed Journals: Due to the fact that the increase in grain prices since Jan. 1, 1933, has accrued almost entirely to the producer, the percentage of net return to an average shipper of wheat is about 265% of the return received a year ago.

A similar comparison of the net return on corn shows this year's check would be 333% of the amount the grower received a year ago.—Sec'y N. K. Thomas, St. Joseph Grain Exchange, St. Joseph, Mo.

Good Results with Formaldehyde Dust

Grain & Feed Journals: I note on page 500 of Dec. 27 Journals the good results obtained by treating seed with formaldehyde dust.

The writer assisted in getting a formaldehyde dust manufactured for local use about five years ago, and it has proven entirely successful in all experiments made in other states and by Government experiment stations, as well as for the farmers who use it.

We find the farmers prefer the dust treatment, for there is less danger of injury to the germ, and dry seed can be more evenly planted. If it can be manufactured cheap enough it will become more generally used and a great deal of the loss from smut eliminated.—E. H. Linzee, state grain inspector, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Repeal the Tax on Checks

Grain & Feed Journals: A simple nuisance and retarder of business, the 2-cent bank check tax, has failed by 60% to produce the estimated \$95,000,000 revenue that the government expected. During the first nine months of 1933 the treasury collected only \$28,616,500 from this source.

Citizens resent the tax and hoard their funds paying their obligations with cash. This takes currency out of circulation and discourages commercial loans at reasonable rates of interest. Business men are burdened with the responsibility of keeping a great deal of negotiable bills in their safes, petty thievery has increased and the risks of robbery have multiplied many fold. The government has found it difficult to gauge the business situation by comparison of reports on currency in circulation.

Use of checks has become burdensome. For the grain elevator, the cream station, or the livestock buyer it is a business retarder. If the grain buyer who writes checks tries to pass the tax on to the farmer there is a great cry against it. Yet, writing many checks a day as he normally does wipes out his slim margin.

In some places this has led to an arrangement with banks whereby the grain grower

is given an "order" on a firm's account. At the close of the day these "orders" are totaled and one check given the bank for the entire amount. By this means the tax on the firm is only 2 cents a day. Every grain buyer should protest vigorously to his representatives in congress against this business burden—Roy Oliver.

British Columbia Feed Rate Continued

Announcement from Ottawa states that the two Canadian railways have agreed to continue until the end of 1934 the special rate on shipments of domestic feed grain from the prairies to the Pacific Coast which were granted at a conference last year between the minister of railways and the heads of the roads.

The special rate was to have ended Mar. 9, but was continued on the request of farmers and feed interests on the coast. It represents an average reduction of 11½ cents per cwt.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

"GRAIN BUSINESS? There isn't any," said R. M. Gunning, of the Neponset Farmers Grain & Elev. Co., Neponset, Ill., expressing his view of what the government loans are doing to the movement of corn.

"My advice to farmers is to get the loans before the government changes its mind. A price of 45c a bushel is awfully high for corn."

* * * *

"CHECKERS may or may not have a place in a grain dealer's office," remarked an observer recently. "But I've always questioned their right when they delayed the operator from jumping up to weigh a truck load of grain standing on the scales."

* * * *

"ARE YOU a tax man?" asked P. C. Satterthwaite, of the Wm. Hayden Milling Co., Tecumseh, Mich., when a Journal's representative walked in. "We've seen so many of them, and expect to see so many more under the emergency laws of this administration, that we almost suspect everyone to be a tax man."

* * * *

"SINCE the processing tax has gone into effect our business in exchanging flour for wheat has increased 400%," said H. P. Hoyt, of the Atlas Milling Co., Clinton, Mich. "Our biggest day came early in August when we took in 585 bus. of wheat in exchange for flour."

"About one-quarter of the producers exchange for Michigan flour. But the remainder prefer to stick to the blended flours even tho they must pay the tax on the hard winter wheat that is used."

* * * *

"ONE OF the things that gets under my skin," complained an Illinois grain dealer recently, "is the free use that farmers make of a grain dealer's capital. At the time of the bank moratorium my books showed farmers of this community owing me enough money to buy outright 20,000 bus. of corn. The same farmers were holding their corn and letting me sit with their debts."

"Now of course they have profited from holding. The corn is worth three times what it was when the moratorium began. But that does not alter their having held the corn on my money."

"I am about convinced that a lot of farmers

would just as soon see a grain dealer starve to death, if they could make \$5 by watching him starve."

NRA Attacked in Court

Five Connecticut manufacturers have been granted a temporary injunction restraining the federal government from enforcing the suit and coat industry code.

On Jan. 15 a hearing will be held by Judge Edwin S. Thomas at Hartford.

The manufacturers protested against the division of the country by the code authority for their industry into western and eastern sections. The code, they explained, fixed 81 cents an hour as the minimum wage for the eastern section and 40 cents for the western section.

The Connecticut manufacturers charged that the division of the country was "arbitrary, capricious, unreasonable and without foundation in fact or law" and that it constituted a confiscation of property without due process of law, a deprivation of liberty of contract, and unlawful discrimination between citizens of the United States."

Is the A. A. A. a Success?

Milo Reno declares that the A. A. A. has not succeeded in helping the farmer. Certainly the wheat acreage reduction campaign at an expense of \$120,000,000 has been a fizzle, the decrease being only 4% instead of the 15% bargained for.

Whether the A. A. A. has or has not been a success depends upon the point of view. To an economist interested in the greatest good to the greatest number the A. A. A. may be a complete failure, but to the politician interested in getting votes it promises to be a huge success.

Some 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 farmers are to receive checks from Uncle Sam thru the various government agencies distributing cash benefits. The distribution to direct relief cases numbering 13,000,000 and to the C. W. A., P. W. A. and C. C. C. numbering 5,436,000 bring the total up to well above 22,000,000.

Is it to be doubted that most of these beneficiaries will cast their ballots for the re-election of those officials who have made these payments possible?

Excessive Ground Rentals Discouraging Grain Dealers

BY TRAVELER

On the Big Four railroad in eastern Illinois is an excellent example of why railroads have so much difficulty in reducing their rates.

An elevator operator running two elevators and leasing an acre of ground in the two sites, a short acre at that, pays \$120 per year rental. This is a reduction from a former \$150 per year, when the railroad classified the two elevators as being on separate sites.

According to the railroad's valuation, supposed to have been declared before the Illinois Commerce Commission, the value of its property in that section of the state is \$1,600 per acre, on which the lease rental is based.

Yet this elevator sets out in the country, several miles from the corporate limits of any incorporated city, or village, and farm land adjoining the railroad property, not far from the elevator site, has recently been offered for sale at \$100 per acre.

Furthermore, it is reported that the railroad received the land on a free grant when it was built, so the land actually cost the railroad nothing.

Another elevator operator on the same railroad, deeming the lease rental too high, refused to pay, was called into the courts and forced to settle. He still pays an exorbitant rental.

In spite of such practices railroads beg the support of elevator operators in their battle against trucks.

Your Income Tax for 1934

BY M. L. SEIDMAN,
Certified Public Accountant

With Secretary Morgenthau's tax recommendations now before the Ways and Means Committee, we have a clearer glimpse of the 1934 income tax model.

The repeal of some important Revenue producing taxes was definitely tied in with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Liquor taxes following repeal would, it was presumed, make up for those to be abandoned.

Prohibition repeal has automatically made the following changes in our federal taxes:

Beginning with Jan. 1, 1934, the gasoline tax is reduced from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c per gallon.

As of the same date, the 5% tax on dividends is terminated. Dividends declared on or after Jan. 1, 1934, will not be subject to tax. Only dividends declared before, but payable on or after Jan. 1, 1934, will be subject to the tax.

The capital stock tax on corporations becomes inoperative after July 1, 1934, and the excess profits tax with which it is joined is repealed as of Jan. 1, 1934, except for corporations reporting on a basis other than a calendar year.

Anticipating the need for tax revision by the next Congress, the Ways and Means Committee last summer appointed a subcommittee to work out and propose changes in our revenue laws.

Committee's Recommendations: The main purpose for the creation of this subcommittee, when originally announced, was to scrutinize the present laws carefully in order to discover those provisions through which otherwise legitimate taxable income now escapes taxation. That there are such leaks has been emphasized time and again. Primarily they revolve around security transactions in one form or another.

The Committee in its report has gone far beyond the original expressed purpose. Many basic changes in our tax laws are recommended. Here are some of its important proposals:

1. A rearrangement and a simplification of the tax rate structure with an eye at the same time to increased Revenue.
2. A 25% temporary reduction in depreciation and depletion allowance, with a consequent tax increase.
3. A complete change in the method of taxing capital gains, and a further restriction on the deductibility of capital losses. The idea is three-fold: to increase revenues, to promote a more equitable treatment of gains which matured over a long period of time, and to discourage the establishment of losses for tax purposes.
4. Amendment of the provisions governing Personal Holding Companies, and the disallowance of losses resulting from transactions between family members. The purpose is to prevent tax avoidance, as distinguished from tax evasion, by persons with large incomes.
5. To abolish completely certain tax-free corporate reorganizations.
6. To eliminate completely the right for corporations to file consolidated returns.
7. To eliminate completely the right of a partner to deduct his share of a partnership loss in his personal income tax return.

Congress is bound to give these proposals serious consideration. It will surely adopt some of them, reject others and, of course, as always, will have some ideas of its own on the subject.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his recommendations to the Ways and Means Committee, agrees with the Tax Committee in many respects. On the other hand, he disagrees on some very important items. In addition, he makes a number of important new recommendations.

For instance, he would not prohibit the deduction of partnership losses in individual tax returns, nor would he eliminate the present holding company provisions, except for some administrative changes, nor would he discontinue the right to file consolidated corporation returns.

On the other hand, he recommends that hus-

band and wife be compelled to file joint returns; this has tremendous tax consequences.

What Will Congress Do? Shall we try to guess what Congress is likely to do? The easy answer would be that it is any man's guess. If Congress continues in its "New Deal" temper, a guess as to its possible action is an excursion into No Man's Land.

Much, to begin with, depends upon the amount of revenue to be derived from liquor taxes. That will certainly be a first and primary consideration. The tendency will be to avoid overtaxing liquor and to make up needed revenues elsewhere.

"Swatting the rich" promises to be a popular pastime in the process of constructing the 1934 Revenue Act. An attempt will doubtless be made to close every means of escape; to close up every avenue of possible tax avoidance. This is most likely to mean a further "hedging in" of security transactions. Already, Uncle Sam is in the position of taxing all security gains but permitting only a limited deduction of security losses.

Speculators and Profiteering: Sentiment also is likely to develop against permitting the speculators to escape with much of their gains. No recent comprehensive discussion of inflation has failed to point out that the primary benefactor of inflation is the speculator. The natural tendency will be to tax him out of his gains. It would not, accordingly, be surprising to see the 1934 Revenue Act attempt to segregate speculative gains from all other income and to tax such gains at a much higher rate than other income.

Nor would it be surprising to see a concerted attempt to re-enact the war time excess profits tax. We are told that we are now at war and that the country's resources must be marshalled on a war-time basis. With the abandonment of the anti-trust laws under some of our industry codes, it is claimed that profiteering has been given a clear road. What is more natural, therefore, than to tax excess profits at a substantial rate?

The present capital stock tax on corporations, although supposed to die with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, is generally expected to be re-enacted and to begin where the old one leaves off.

The Committee's recommendations for a complete change in the method of treating capital gains and losses are sure to have serious consideration. Our present arrangement for the treating of such items is basically responsible for the wide fluctuations in the total national taxable income. England has for many years excluded from taxable income both capital gains and losses. As a result, in the past eleven years, the maximum British revenue was only 35% above the minimum; while, in our case, the extent of variation was something around 280%. It is not likely that we will at once adopt the British system, but we may make a start in that direction.

On the other hand, there is not much likelihood that the recommendation of the Committee for the complete elimination of consolidated returns will be adopted. The new law may increase the percentage of extra cost, but is not likely to eliminate the privilege.

It would be surprising, also, if Congress took seriously the recommendation to eliminate completely the right of a partner to deduct his share of a partnership loss in his personal income tax return. To continue taxing his share of the profits when he has them, and at the same time not to permit him to deduct losses, would certainly be an extreme injustice which Congress is not likely to countenance, even under the stress of present Treasury needs.

The taxing of what is now tax-exempt income, that is, interest from federal and municipal bonds, may come in for serious discussion as it already has by the subcommittee. In that respect, it should be noted that the Committee's conclusion was that a constitutional amendment is required to tax such income on bonds now outstanding.

Taken all in all, the taxpayer will hardly be deprived of an opportunity to do his share of guessing on what will be the "New Tax Deal."

Fluctuations of Chicago December Wheat, Corn and Oats

WHEAT for the December delivery at Chicago covered a wider than usual range during 1933, from \$1.24 July 17, to $67\frac{1}{2}$ c Oct. 17. The first trade was made Apr. 22 at $71\frac{3}{4}$ c, and the future closed at $82\frac{7}{8}$ c.

The bull market had started from the low of $41\frac{1}{2}$ the preceding November, gained impetus after the stirring events of March, and with steadily increasing buying by a public incited by hopes or fears of currency depreciation culminated the middle of July when speculators of experience abandoned the bull side. Absence of their support led to the almost perpendicular drop to $93\frac{3}{4}$ July 20, and to the placing of limits on daily price movements by all of the grain exchanges. On several days these limits were reached and trading came to a standstill.

A glance at the chart, however, shows that while these restrictions may have delayed the market action they were ineffective in preventing the wide swings that followed in August, September and October. The rise in prices was a domestic phenomenon, Liverpool continuing weak and reaching the lowest prices since the middle ages in the fall of 1933. At the present time the market is set for a fresh start in either direction as determined by the forces of inflation or deflation.

The price movements of corn and oats were a replica on a smaller scale of the wheat fluctuations. For purposes of comparison the highs and lows have been located on the chart at the time of the month they occurred.

CORN opened Apr. 27 at $41\frac{1}{2}$, and closed Dec. 30 at $44\frac{3}{4}$, after having covered a range from 77 to $37\frac{3}{4}$ c. In September corn became very weak, as the new crop was assured against frost, and the low prices for hogs discouraged feeders. Since the October low, selling movements have proved abortive, so many growers accepting the government loan of 45c whenever the market price sank below that level, freight considered, and taking that much corn off the present market.

OATS have fully responded in market activity to the unusual conditions confronting operators in this cereal. For the first time in years there has been a real market in oats. The visible supply has been of ample proportions to act as a balance wheel, and the unprecedented shortage in the crop and other feed grains has brought in support from buyers.

Trading in oats for December delivery began May 2 at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c, the top was reached at $52\frac{3}{4}$ and the bottom at 25c, but this downward movement was in sympathy with wheat prices, and without liquidation of the large open interest. The liquidation of open December contracts was completed Dec. 30 with the price at $34\frac{3}{4}$ c.

See chart on outside front cover page.

Not until late in November was the first code of fair competition for any approved by the AAA. That was for the imported date packing industry.

Laws intended to support the National Recovery Act have been passed in 10 states, these being California, Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The laws in all but California and Massachusetts set aside state anti-trust laws in favor of state or national codes.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 3.—Winter grains generally are receiving sufficient moisture to maintain good condition, and apparently they were uninjured by the cold weather, though the snow cover was generally light. Plowing was stopped because of frozen ground.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 2.—Rye acreage in Wisconsin has been increased to about 364,000 acres, or 8% above a year ago, the largest in 4 years; winter wheat acreage is at the 1933 level, 36,000 acres. Condition of both rye and wheat is a little better than a year ago, but slightly below the five-year average.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

College Park, Md., Dec. 29.—Plantings of wheat for next year's harvest in Maryland are estimated at 389,000 acres, or about 3% less than the revised estimate of acreage sown in the fall of 1932. The acreage seeded this fall is about 11% smaller than the average acreage planted in the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, the years upon which acreage reduction allotments were based. Condition of the growing crop was reported at 80% on Dec. 1. This compares with the condition of 86% reported a year ago and the ten-year average of 83%.—Richard C. Ross, Ag. Statistician for Maryland Crop Reporting Service.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 22.—Montana farmers have decreased fall plantings of winter wheat 20%, compared with last year and 16.8%, compared with their average plantings of the period 1929-1931. The acreage seeded for 1934 is thus placed at 692,000 acres, compared with 865,000 acres last fall and the preceding three-year average of 832,000 acres. Winter rye plantings, on the other hand, were increased 20%, making the 1933 fall planting 97,000 acres, compared with 81,000 acres planted in the fall of 1932. The Dec. 1 condition of the crop was slightly below the ten-year average. At 80% of normal it compares with 85% a year ago and the ten-year average (1922-1931) of 82.2%. Condition of the winter rye crop on Dec. 1 was placed at 78% of normal, compared with 82% a year ago and the ten-year average of 81.7%.—Jay G. Diamond, Sr. Ag. Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 9.—With an alfalfa acreage of 542,000, yielding 2.0 tons per acre and a total production of 1,111,000 tons, Wisconsin farms produced the record alfalfa crop during 1933. While the past year's production of alfalfa

was a new record in the state, the 1933 yield of 2.05 tons of alfalfa hay per acre is not the highest so far recorded, the 1930 yield having been 2.20 tons per acre. In 1932 there were 364,000 acres of Wisconsin farm land in alfalfa with a yield of 1.95 tons per acre or a total estimated production of 710,000 tons. Of the 1933 Wisconsin alfalfa acreage 26,000 acres were harvested for seed which yielded 1.3 bus. of seed per acre, or a total state production of 33,800 bus. This is the highest total production recorded altho the yield per acre was 1.7 bus. of seed in 1930. The farm price for 1933 was reported at \$7.90 per bushel, and the total farm value of the states' alfalfa seed was \$267,000. In 1932 the reported farm price was \$7.80 per bu., giving a farm value of \$117,000 to the state's alfalfa seed crop.—Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Prospective Food Shortage

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8.—The total production of crops in the U. S. in 1933, in proportion to the population of the U. S., was the smallest amount in more than fifty years. Notwithstanding this great shortage, there is an appearance (partly false) of plenty. The effect of the shortage will probably become more evident in the future.

Crops are of three general types, namely, food crops, including wheat, vegetables and fruits; second feed crops, including feed grains and hay; and third commercial or industrial crops, including cotton, flax and tobacco. Food crops represent in value about 35% of our total crop production; feeds 45% and industrial crops, 20%.

Food crops in 1933 averaged 18% smaller, feed crops 21% smaller and industrial crops 6% larger than in 1932.

Food crops are marketed very largely in the crop season when produced, especially fruits and vegetables, but feed crops are largely marketed from farms indirectly; that is, in the form of livestock and livestock products. More than half the sales by farmers consist of livestock and livestock products. More time elapses between the harvest of feeds and their sale in the form of livestock, than between the harvest of food crops and their sale.

The first effect of the feed shortage is becoming manifest now, in the heavy marketing of livestock, in the efforts by farmers to adjust their numbers of livestock to the reduced feed supply. The general complaint in the country now is the high cost of feed in comparison with the low prices for livestock; and this heavy marketing of livestock and livestock products furnishes plenty of food for the time being and gives the impression that there is no shortage.

What we are doing is consuming our reserve supply of foodstuffs. The effect of the shortage of feedstuffs on our foodstuffs will be felt later. It is interesting to observe that those countries which suffer most from periodic famine are those countries which have little livestock product in their diet; namely India, China and Russia.

An inference from this analysis of our crop situation is that we may be heading toward another period of H. C. L. (high cost of living) as existed 25 years ago.

Since 1915 our horse and mule population has decreased about 15 million head (owing to introduction of tractor and automobile) thus re-

leasing so much feed to the use of food animals. But since 1915 the population of the U. S. has increased 25,000,000. In the future the reduction of horses will not likely continue to offset the continued increase of population demands.

Our exports of agricultural products (values reduced to farm value equivalent) represents only about ten per cent of our agricultural production. Of this amount cotton represents more than half; in other words, we export hardly 5% of our food supply. Therefore, not much relief in our food situation can come from reduction of our exports of foodstuffs.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Grain Trade of St. Joseph in 1933

By SEC'Y N. K. THOMAS

A new corn-in-store record of 3,171,000 bus. was set at St. Joseph, Mo., on Aug. 7, 1933, and a new high mark for oats in storage of 882,489 bus. was set on Dec. 26th. A feature of the year's trade was the heavy arrival of corn in June, receipts for that month being the second largest in the history of the market, for any one calendar month.

Grain stocks at St. Joseph at the close of 1933 with comparisons at the close of 1932, were:

	1933	1932
Wheat	4,161,930	5,550,609
Corn	3,056,907	431,686
Oats	848,956	444,541
Barley	29,467	none
Total	8,097,260	6,426,836

During 1933, corn receipts at St. Joseph established a new market record, amounting to 13,195,000 bus. Due to a smaller country movement from the west to the Missouri River territory in 1932, receipts during the year were only 3,805,500 bus. The 1933 arrivals represent .246% net gain over 1932, and 47% net gain over 1931 receipts.

Wheat arrivals during 1933 were 6,964,800 bus., compared to 8,564,800 bus. in 1932. The small Southwestern winter wheat crop caused a much smaller movement. Oats arrivals set a new market record at 4,558,000 bus. or a 21% net gain over the receipts of 3,772,000 bus. in 1932.

Wheat Supply and Distribution

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co., makes the following estimates of wheat supply and distribution (three 000 omitted):

	1933-4	1932-3
July 1 old wheat.....	82,187	90,264
Crop	527,413	744,076
Farm supply	609,600	834,340
Farm Distribution.		
Seed (fall sown).....	54,704	55,643
Fed to live stock.....	50,585	93,159
Marketed to Jan. 1.....	333,909	414,213
On hand Jan. 1.....	170,402	271,325
Total	609,600	834,340

Jan. 1 Stocks.170,402 271,325
On Farms..... 99,865 123,659
Country elevators and mills.....132,508 168,467
Commercial stock (visible).....402,775 563,451
Three positions

Merchant mill stock.....106,059
Total wheat supply for the season, according to government latest figures were 912,000,000 bu. (crop 527,000,000 carryover 385,000,000) against last season's total of 1,126,000,000 bu. (crop 744,000,000 carryover 382,000,000).

The apparent disappearance of wheat last year between Jan. 1 and July 1 was about 284,000,000 bu.

Rice Quarantine Revised

The Secretary of Agriculture has approved a revision of Quarantine No. 55 on seed or paddy rice and rice straw and hulls, which will permit the entry of rice straw and rice hulls if sterilized. If these materials are subjected to a treatment by steam under low pressure, such as has been in use for some time for foreign broomcorn, it is believed that they can be made safe, and entry will be arranged for at northern ports where facilities for the required treatment are available.

The details of the rice production control program for 1934 will be announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as soon as a survey among growers can be completed in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8
Wheat*												
Chicago*	86½	85½	83½	85½	84½	84½	84½	84	84½	84½	85	
Winnipeg*	65½	65½	64	64½	65½	65½	65½	66	65½	65½	65½	
Liverpool*	64½	65½	64½	64½	65	65½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	
Kansas City	79½	79	76½	78½	78½	77	77½	77	77½	77½	77½	
Minneapolis	82	81½	79½	81½	81½	80	80½	80	80½	80½	80½	
Duluth, durum	82½	82	79	81	82½	81	80½	79¾	80	79¾	80½	
Milwaukee	86½	86	83½	85½	85	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	
Corn												
Chicago	51¾	51¾	49¾	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	52¾	
Kansas City	47¾	47¾	46	47¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¾	
Milwaukee	51¾	51½	50½	51	51¾	50¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Oats												
Chicago	37½	37½	36¾	37½	37½	37½	37	37	37	37½	37¾	
Winnipeg	33¾	33¾	32½	32½	32¾	33	33¾	33¾	34¼	34¼	34¾	
Minneapolis	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Milwaukee	37½	37½	36¾	37½	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	37	37¾	37¾	
Rye												
Chicago	59	58¾	56¼	58	58½	57½	58	57¼	57½	57½	58½	
Minneapolis	57¼	56¾	55	56¼	56½	55½	56	55¾	56	56	57	
Winnipeg	46¾	46¼	44¾	45½	45¾	45¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	
Duluth	57½	57½	55½	56¼	57¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	57½	
Barley												
Minneapolis	48½	49¼	47½	49¼	49½	48¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	47¾	48¼	
Winnipeg	38¾	39	37¾	37¾	38	38¼	38¾	39¼	39¼	39¼	40¾	
Milwaukee	52½	53	52	53¼	53¾	52	52¼	52	51¾	51¾	52½	
Chicago	52¾	53¼	52	53¼	53¾	52	52¼	52	51¾	51¾	52½	

*Wheat price in gold cents Jan. 8: Chicago, 54; Winnipeg, 42¼; Liverpool, 47½.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 31.—Wheat exports during the past year amounted to 3,184,226 bus., compared with 4,773,131 bus. in 1932.—F. K. H.

Baltimore, Md., —Total wheat exports from the port of Baltimore during 1933 were under 300,000 bus., compared with 6,799,874 bus. exported in 1932.—R. C. N.

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 5.—A prominent elevator operator here says that stocks of wheat in country elevators and in farmers' hands are today more nearly cleaned out than ever before in his experience.

Boston, Mass.—The steamer Charles R. McCormick recently brot 50,000 bus. of grain to this port from the Pacific Northwest, the first large shipment of grain ever to come here from that section. The grain will be sent to various points for feeding purposes.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 6.—Although a crop failure resulting in a 1,400,000,000 bu. decrease in all grain yields, the decreased movement of grain into consumptive channels is clearly shown by the largest coarse grain visible in many years if not for all time. The total corn visible is 66,600,000; last year 28,900,000. Oats 44,800,000; last year 24,500,000. Receipts and offerings of all grains have practically dried up.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—Barley of malting quality is selling at a higher per lb. price than any of the other major grains. Supplies are being rapidly cleaned up and malsters are going long distances to fill their needs. It is calculated that from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1 about 6 million bus. more barley than last season have been used for industrial purposes, principally malting. This use has attracted movement of Pacific coast barley to eastern areas, an unusual occurrence.

Toledo, O.—Receipts of grain at Toledo for 1933 were: Wheat 11,419,525 bus., corn 2,010,000, oats 4,214,160, rye 52,800, barley 43,200, total 17,739,685 bus., compared with wheat 12,933,175 bus., corn 2,506,250, oats 8,174,550, rye 287,440, barley 96,000, total 23,997,415 bus. for 1932. Shipments during 1933 were: Wheat 4,440,015 bus., corn 1,036,731, oats 3,777,330, rye 34,650, barley 9,880, total 9,298,606 bus., compared with wheat 5,419,399 bus., corn 907,440, oats 5,648,410, rye 268,210, barley 4,420, total 12,247,879 bus. for 1932.—Alfred E. Schultz, sec'y Board of Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 5.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators for the week ending Dec. 29 were as follows: Western country elevators, 106,536,125 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 5,592,789; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms., 3,141,667; Vancouver and New Westminister, 12,072,106; Victoria, 848,820; Prince Rupert elevator, 1,092,150; Churchill, 2,475,779; Fort Wil-

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	148,173	3,238	135,947	730,857
Boston	383,387	443,510	.....	1,760
Chicago	528,000	347,000	789,000	1,890,000
Cincinnati	118,400	273,600	260,800	530,400
Duluth	2,100,970	2,257,870	3,052,430	1,125,382
Ft. William	3,964,605	5,705,211	345,026	519,048
Ft. Worth	177,600	507,200	622,400	753,600
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	274,000
Hutchinson	483,200	1,486,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	230,000	227,000	200,000	298,000
Los Angeles	332,504	564,200	.....	.....
Milwaukee	248,784	26,605	128,800	78,460
Minneapolis	3,914,300	4,145,820	2,030,970	1,850,360
New Orleans	3,400	25,865	27,600	486,779
Omaha	566,400	731,200	1,171,800	838,600
Peoria	50,400	112,800	61,200	136,800
Portland, Ore.	.....	.....	2,483,221	.....
St. Joseph	169,600	246,400	504,000	1,086,400
St. Louis	922,500	918,400	886,770	1,055,892
San Francisco	22,666	273,833	.....	.....
Seattle	1,153,600	702,400	.....	.....
Superior	360,740	1,206,155	309,472	240,311
Wichita	520,500	936,000	361,500	465,000

Ham and Port Arthur, 62,822,121; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 22,951,833; eastern elevs.—sbd. ports, 10,111,116; U. S. lake ports, 6,615,524; U. S. Atlantic Seaboard ports, 7,423,071; totals, 241,683,101 bus.; same week previous year, 273,390,896 bus. The total of oats was 20,157,053 bus., of barley 11,610,661, of flaxseed 601,865 and of rye 4,112,341, compared with oats 9,235,929 bus., barley 6,771,597, flaxseed 1,435,833 and rye 4,990,060 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Increased Use of Fertilizer

BY TRAVELER

"The business of fertilizer companies has doubled this fall over last year," said an Indiana grain dealer reviewing his business on fertilizer, a leading sideline. "Likewise we expect nearly a normal acreage of wheat to be planted.

"The falling price of wheat during the last three years has led farmers to discontinue sowing it, and those that kept it in their plans for crop rotation neglected to use fertilizer. There wasn't enough money in the crop to permit using fertilizer.

"A number of farmers have signed the Administration's plan for a 15% reduction in acreage. But this is more than offset by the increased plantings of those who planted no wheat last fall, or had already reduced their acreage.

"This fall there is hope. Consequently farmers are returning to their usual acreage of good practice for those who propose to produce wheat, and to the use of fertilizer, which is wheat."

If Roosevelt should inflate and print; Chicago is cheap beneath a dollar; if he declares for sound money and orthodox principles then sentiment will suppose wheat at world export level, with consequences ruinous for the holder. There is to be no half-way point, because there is no broad export outlet.—Sanday & Co.

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	96,929	90,561	.....	.....
Boston	2,550	4,900	.....	.....
Chicago	3,951,000	3,720,000	2,395,000	3,277,000
Cincinnati	240,000	210,000	78,000	336,000
Duluth	1,099,275	10,567	117,914	.....
Ft. William	.....	.....	1,071	5,191
Ft. Worth	285,000	85,500	12,000	7,500
Hutchinson	34,500	2,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,590,000	2,469,000	1,119,000	1,669,000
Los Angeles	433,524	348,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	843,535	356,160	274,300	192,500
Minneapolis	2,104,150	437,160	1,361,020	277,030
New Orleans	268,257	912,670	73,923	144,244
Omaha	1,422,400	632,800	614,600	247,800
Peoria	893,700	1,142,700	499,800	557,750
St. Joseph	1,149,000	424,500	868,500	169,500
St. Louis	951,000	1,446,200	237,790	509,140
San Francisco	15,714	22,500	.....	.....
Seattle	63,000	46,500	.....	.....
Superior	1,034,866	13,629	4,375	.....
Wichita	286,000	16,900	58,500	2,600

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	98,032	20,892	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	79,000	37,000	394,000	114,000
Cincinnati	4,200	1,400	2,800	2,800
Duluth	135,450	281,469	102,612	1,875
Ft. William	12,193	39,633	26,483	.....
Indianapolis	25,500	.....	18,000	.....
Los Angeles	1,080	1,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	15,750	59,860	10,040	27,450
Minneapolis	123,120	247,300	296,160	422,590
New Orleans	42,738	9,079	1,500	10,500
Omaha	19,600	30,800	29,400	21,000
Peoria	18,000	.....	1,200	.....
St. Louis	1,500	3,900	15,500	1,300
Seattle	6,000	7,500	.....	.....
Superior	119,390	217,294	108,320	.....

From Abroad

Argentine trade is said to be stagnating as the result of the government's taking control of grain marketing.

China has opened negotiations for immediate purchase of up to 14,000,000 bus. of United States wheat.

Argentine government preliminary report of the flaxseed crop indicates a production of 53,480,000 bus., making 47,000,000 bus. available for export.

Russian reports of crop surpluses for export are not credited by grain men, as all statements emanating from that country are considered unreliable.

Ranks and Spillers, leading British millers, have circularized shippers of grain that they will give preference to grain loaded in vessels sailing under the British flag.

Rye imports into the United States last year totaled nearly 7,000,000 bus., against exports of 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus. a year formerly. The grain came from Poland, the Danube and Argentina.

China has placed a duty of 8.5c per bushel on wheat and 69c per bbl. on flour, at current exchange, effective Dec. 16. A surtax of 10% is added. Duties will be collected on rice, paddy, barley, buckwheat, maize, millet, oats, rye and other grains, all of which are now duty free.

France finds its price fixing scheme which automatically raises the price monthly admittedly a failure. The price is fixed on qualities destined for human consumption. Farmers evade this law by denaturing the quality to a food for animals. This is sold to millers at prices as low as 50 francs under the legal 123 fr. per quintal level now prevailing.

More than 2,200 mules changed hands at an auction at Atlanta, Ga., the biggest one day sale of mules in ten years, reflecting the prosperity of the South.

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	63,182	13,955	.....	.....
Poston	19,200	24,000	.....	.....
Chicago	757,000	620,000	661,000	1,020,000
Cincinnati	68,000	134,000	72,000	140,000
Duluth	124,448	311,567	146,000	6,403
Ft. William	422,763	510,479	105,696	539,351
Ft. Worth	74,000	38,000	22,000	76,000
Hutchinson	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	386,000	518,000	306,000	788,000
Los Angeles	203,124	6,800	.....	.....
Milwaukee	234,840	50,160	513,000	90,000
Minneapolis	513,500	647,930	1,495,000	402,670
New Orleans	27,976	51,950	35,105	63,531
Omaha	56,000	174,000	32,000	88,000
Peoria	188,000	124,000	158,000	179,000
St. Joseph	476,000	508,000	42,000	68,000
St. Louis	304,300	244,200	170,545	282,000
San Francisco	7,500	16,500	.....	.....
Seattle	68,000	42,000	.....	.....
Superior	65,370	272,988	8,830	19,747
Wichita	9,000	.....	.....	.....

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	1,252	3,750	.....	.....
Chicago	527,000	480,000	266,000	69,000
Cincinnati	8,000	1,600	.....	.....
Duluth	19,402	183,018	247,036	66,385
Ft. William	196,575	549,844	61,228	25,218
Ft. Worth	4,800	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Los Angeles	731,592	179,200	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,000,350	791,730	195,975	150,350
Minneapolis	1,273,590	1,437,610	1,123,920	764,250
Omaha	9,600	12,800	4,800	1,600
Peoria	229,200	71,400	158,200	15,400
St. Joseph	144,000	149,900	12,800	28,800
St. Louis	584,958	510,000	.....	410,417
San Francisco	16,000	35,200	.....	.....
Seattle	9,062	130,611	70,601	.....
Superior	1,300	2,600	.....	1,300
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....

Grain Dust Explosions for 55 Years

In reviewing dust explosions of the past the self-evident fact stands out that altho there may be present at all times some ignition hazard such as a sparking electrical device, frictional electricity or an open flame there can be no explosion without dust.

While ignition hazards will bear watching from the standpoint of general fire protection the elevator operator desiring to prevent dust explosions must concentrate his efforts on the immediate removal of dust at points of origin, with the slogan "No dust; no explosions."

That a lighted kerosene lantern may be carried thru the work-floor of an elevator with an inch of dust on the floor and more on projecting ledges overhead without an explosion ensuing proves nothing unless it be that dust may be so heavy or moisture laden that it cannot rise into the air or has been deprived of most of its explosive quality.

Fortunately for owners and superintendents desiring to avoid explosions engineers have been active during the last ten years in designing equipment that will remove dust promptly at points where created; and, when required, return it to the scales to satisfy the weigh-masters.

Another valuable contribution is the designing of windows that will open with the least puff of explosion pressure and greatly minimize the damage by affording an outlet for the irresistible pressures built up by the heated gas resulting from the union of the oxygen of the air with the carbohydrates of the dust. The grain elevator operators have been backward in installing these venting systems. In some other industries this automatic protection is getting deserved recognition.

Ventilation of elevator heads to the open air and of bins is a step in the right direction that has been adopted in many of the newer plants.

The collection and removal of dust at every point where grain is dropped or transferred and especially at the receiving pit helps greatly to minimize the explosion hazard. The closed bin helps to prevent dust arising when grain is being spouted into it; while the open bin permits dust to rise and settle all over cupola or texas.

Dust Explosions of 1933

Of the seven explosions of last year two were in the dust collectors, and two of them in large terminal elevators, while one was in the cob bin. In one case the loss was heavy.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 8, 8:30 p. m.—The roof was torn off the wood working house of Elevator "T" of the Cargill Commission Co. by an explosion, followed by two smaller explosions. The fire smoldered until the explosion spread flames to all parts of the house. No one was injured. Loss, \$125,000.

Keokuk, Ia., July 28.—The cupola was blown off the plant of the Purity Oats Co. by an explosion of dust which had traveled up the dust pipes from an overheated bearing on a machine. None of the windows were broken, all being open. Loss, \$300.

Porterville, Cal., Aug. 3.—A dust explosion in the afternoon damaged belts and piping in the plant of the Porterville Poultry Ass'n to the value of \$75, four men grabbing fire extinguishers having promptly put out the flames that attacked the rafters.

Payne, O., Aug. 16, 3 p. m.—An explosion in the cob bin started a fire that destroyed the elevator of Brady Bros., but it has not been proved that the explosion was due to dust or gas.

Murray, Mayville p. o., N. D., Aug. 23.—The alleged explosion accompanying the collapse of the Murray Grain Co.'s elevator may have been the crush of timbers rather than an explosion of dust. Two letters addressed to the company brought no confirmation.

The first report to the company carrying the windstorm insurance was that it was a windstorm loss, then claimed to be a dust explosion, but investigation by the insurance company proved loss to be due to poor foundation on piers 5 ft. above ground level.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—A dust explosion blew out some windows, and the following fire in the sifters made enough heat to turn on the sprinkler system that did \$25,000 damage by water, in the mill of the United Mills Co.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 28.—An explosion and fire late at night damaged the stock and machinery of the Decatur Milling Co. to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11, 10:35 p. m.—In the cooling compartment of a drier an explosion occurred that shattered every window in the concrete Burlington Elevator, pushing out one corner wall, bulging one wall three feet outward, blowing the furnace house to bits and wrecking the dust collectors outside the building. Loss, \$75,000.

Dust Explosions of 1932

Altho only six dust explosions in grain handling plants occurred in 1932 five men were killed and many injured and the property loss exceeded \$1,000,000. All of the explosions reported were in the terminal markets, as follows:

Kansas City, Feb. 18.—Kansas-Missouri Elevator; loss, \$500,000.

Omaha, Neb., Apr. 4.—Allied Mills; loss, \$350,000.

Nashville, Tenn., July 2.—McKay, Reece & Co.; loss, \$50,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26.—Zenith Feed Mills; loss, \$35,000.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23.—Santa Fe Elevator working house wrecked and burned. Two men killed; loss, \$250,000.

An explosion occurred in an elevator at a Georgian Bay port.

Dust Explosions of 1931

The year 1931 broke records for the number of dust explosions, 23, eleven of them being at country stations where the losses were smaller. One man was killed. The heaviest loss was at Omaha, but the total was less than \$400,000. Following is the list:

De Smet, S. D., Jan. —.—De Smet Elevator Co.; loss, small.

Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 16.—Occident Elevator Co.; loss, small.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons Elevator; loss, small.

Wellington, Kan., Feb. 26.—Larabee Flour Mill Elevator; loss, \$55,000.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 5.—Igleheart Bros. mill; loss, \$6,000.

Labolt, S. D.—Monarch Elevator; total loss.

Java, S. D., Apr. 13.—Farmers Equity Elevator; damaged.

Cummings, N. D., Apr. 18.—Farmers Elevator Co., damaged.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Apr. 24.—Katy Elevator; loss, small.

Mandan, N. D., May 3.—Slope Grain & Feed Co., elevator; loss, total.

McPherson, Kan., July 10.—Colburn Bros. plant, damaged.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 10.—Midwest Terminal Elevator; loss, \$2,000.

Kansas City, Mo., July 31.—Wabash Elevator; loss, small.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22.—Mann Bros. linseed oil mill; loss, \$500.

Farmington, Minn., Aug. 6.—Farm Service Stores, elevator, warehouse, feed mil, coal shed; loss, total, \$50,000.

Green Valley, Minn., Sept. —.—Monarch Elevator Co.

Underwood, N. D., Oct. 2.—Underwood Grain & Trading Co. elevator; loss, \$18,000.

Sutton, N. D., Oct. 31.—Equity Elevator; loss, \$22,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2.—Rock Island Elevator; loss, \$5,000.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 12.—E. G. Rall Grain Co.; oat clipper damaged.

Cosmos, Minn., Nov. 27.—Cosmos Elevator; windows and roof blown off.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—Acme Elevator, roof and side wall blown off.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18.—Explosion in flour bin of Consolidated Mills killed one man; loss, \$200,000.

Upper Sandusky, O., Oct. 14.—An explosion in the dust collector of McNutt Bros.' mill tore the roof loose, moved siding on one side 3 ins., blew out two windows and a door and blew the collector to pieces. Fire following was soon extinguished.

Dust Explosions of 1930

Five men were killed in the dust explosions of 1930, most of the property loss being at Baltimore. Fire at two of the plants resulted in total losses. The list included the following:

Enid, Okla., Jan. 1.—Pillsbury Elevator; loss, \$10,000.

Terra Haute, Ind., Jan. 31.—Cottrell Bros. elevator; loss, total.

Cincinnati, O., Mar. —.—American Diamalt Co. elevator; loss, small.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 20.—Western Maryland Elevator; 3 men killed; loss, \$250,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—Hogan Mill Feed Co.; two men burned to death; loss, total, \$70,000.

Dust Explosions of 1929

Dust explosions during 1929 were at a low level, with no loss of life and moderate property damage.

St. Boniface, Man., Apr. 26.—Soubry Grain Co.; loss, small.

Belgrade, Neb., Aug. 30.—Belgrade-Hord Co.; loss, \$3,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 15.—Smith Milling Co.; loss, \$25,000.

Haines, Ore., Nov. 20.—E. W. Hearing elevator and warehouse; loss, \$25,000.

Dust Explosions Prior to 1929

The historic explosion in the milling district of Minneapolis on May 2, 1878, was the first to advertise widely the destructive power of ignited dust. Three mills and an elevator were blown up and fire destroyed four other mills.

In 1889, in November, Oliver's oatmeal mill at Chicago had its front blown out.

The year 1898 saw two explosions, one at the Fitchburg Elevator, Boston, Mass., and the other at the Union Elevator, Toledo, O.

In 1904 the Ontario Elevator at Buffalo collapsed.

In 1905 the American Cereal Co. had a \$1,500,000 loss at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

In 1908 at Richford, Vt., the Quaker Oats Co. had a \$400,000 loss.

In 1910 occurred three explosions at Buffalo, N. Y.; Roby, Ind.; Granite City, Ill.

In 1912 explosions occurred at Chicago and Waukegan, Ill.

In 1913 three oats handling mills at Buffalo, Keokuk and Ft. Dodge, Ia., sustained heavy loss.

In 1914 occurred the first explosion in the South, in the Sunset Elevator at Galveston, Tex. The second explosion of that year was in a flour mill at Beatrice, Neb.

One explosion occurred in 1915, that of the West Shore R. R. Elevator at Weehawken, N. J.

In 1916 a \$2,000,000 loss was sustained by the Quaker Oats Co. at Peterboro, Ont.; a \$3,000,000 loss by the Penn. R. R. at Baltimore, 17 men being killed at Peterboro and 8 at Baltimore.

In 1917 the New York Dock Co. elevator blew up; loss, \$1,000,000.

The next year passed without an explosion, but 1919 more than made up for it with eight explosions at Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, Kansas City, Buffalo (2), Memphis, Port Colborne, Ont., and Boissevain, Man., the heaviest loss being at the Burlington Elevator, Kansas City, \$350,000.

In 1920 small explosions damaged the plants of the Concrete Central Elevator, Buffalo, and the Western Canada Flour Mills at Brandon, Man.

In 1921 occurred the explosion in the Northwestern Terminal Elevator at Chicago, the damage being widespread and totaling \$2,000,000; and lesser explosions at Baltimore, Yukon, Okla.; Buffalo (2) and Montreal.

In 1922 the five dust explosions were scattered from West St. John, N. B., to Hutchinson, Kan.

In 1923 explosions occurred at Chicago, Decatur and Roby, Ind.

In 1924 35 men were killed in the plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. at Pekin, Ill., when starch dust exploded. Other explosions of the year were at Kansas City, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Marietta, Kan., and Montreal.

In 1925 the dust explosions were not so destructive of life and property, there having been six, at East St. Louis, Owosso, Mich.; Portland, Ore.; Maxwell, Ill.; Davenport, Ia., and Hereford, Tex.

In 1926 several small losses were chronicled

at Minneapolis (2), Halifax, N. S.; Oakland, Cal.; Beaumont, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; Spearville, Kan., and Milwaukee, Wis.

In 1927 little damage was done at Cedar Rapids, Irving, Ia.; Pillsbury, N. D.; Atchison, Kan., and Ft. William, Ont.

In 1928 explosions of dust occurred at El Reno, Okla., Gouverneur, N. Y., and Hobson, Mont.

The foregoing list totals 120 dust explosions in grain handling plants. In addition there have been eight dust explosions in small feed grinding plants reported, making a total of 128. Besides, many small explosions occurred in large plants where no substantial damage resulted and have not been reported.

It is a curious fact that the port of Fort William, Ont., having more and larger elevators than any port in the world, has had but one explosion, and that so small as not to be worth mentioning, while Kansas City has had nine and Buffalo seven. Duluth and Superior, also head of the lakes ports, have also been exempt from dust explosions.

Controlling Track-Shed Dust

As the unloading of bulk grain from box cars is speeded up at different terminal, transfer and cleaning elevators, operators experience more and more difficulty in preventing their plant being branded as a public nuisance by their neighbors. Elevators which are long distances from any other structure can throw out as much dust as they like without receiving any complaints, but where an elevator is located in a residential district or near a public highway frequently traveled, the clouds of dust emanating from the track-shed often result in a storm of complaints.

So much trouble has been experienced along this line during recent years, The Day Company has designed a special equipment for controlling the dust stirred up in the track-shed, and in every case, their installations have given such perfect control of the rising clouds of dust that complaints ceased and the operators have no further worries.

One advantage of the later improvements in this equipment is that the dust hoods and suction are so arranged as to meet with no objection by vigilant grain weighing officials. What is more, the installation of such equipment reduces the amount of dust taken into the elevator and thereby effects a reduction in the dust arising from the grain when transferred at other points throughout the plant. It also effects a material reduction in the dust explosion hazard, which of itself is a sufficient reason for installing every known equipment for keeping dust out of the elevator.

What Causes Grain Elevators to Blow Up?

By H. S. Cox, Superintendent Rialto Elevator, Chicago

I have been wondering What is the cause of so many grain elevators blowing up? I have concluded there is only one cause for it from the experience I have had.

When corn driers first came into use we had several grain elevator explosions. The cause of the terrible explosion in the Chicago & Northwestern Elevator some years ago was an excessive amount of kiln dried corn dust in the vicinity of the corn drier and it has been conclusively demonstrated that dust from kiln dried corn is *very* explosive. Since that explosion the elevators in Chicago have used every precaution to keep kiln dried corn dust cleaned up.

The cause for many explosions in grain elevators is wholly from the dust that comes from grain that has been treated with a liquid to kill the weevil. In March of 1932 we took in one-half million bushels of wheat that came from the Kansas City district,—all of which had been treated for weevil. In May we gave this wheat a turn over and the dust that came from it affected all of our men that came in contact with it. Later we shipped this wheat out and the dust that came from it was much worse than when it was turned over in May, and furthermore the dust seemed to affect the majority of the men much *worse* than when we turned it over in May.

Last fall we put 260,000 bus. of this wheat on a boat and the dust affected some of the men very badly. The following day we put 290,000 bus. of oats on a boat and the dust did not affect the men at all. Oats, as you know, is considered the dustiest grain we handle.

If the liquid weevil exterminator is the cause of these explosions their use should be stopped at once.

As a grain elevator man of many years experience, I am going to take the liberty to explain the precautions that are taken these days to keep our elevators free from dust so the Insurance Inspectors will be satisfied. Hardly a week passes that there is not an inspector of some class that visits our elevator to see if we are keeping it free from dust, so we dare not let our elevator get very dusty as we never know when these inspectors are coming.

Thirty years ago I was working in an elevator on Lake Superior and we were putting in long hours, as that was the year the grain men carried over a large amount of winter

shelled corn, consequently we kept this corn in the air night and day. In those days we had a call from an Insurance Inspector twice a year and the only thing he would say if the house was dirty was to clean it up and off he would go.

This elevator held 1,200,000 bus. and was considered a good sized one then and I venture to say there was from two to four inches of corn dust on every floor in the elevator and the men that worked nights were carrying kerosene lanterns around the elevator. An elevator explosion was unknown in those days.

Today our lights are all enclosed in a vapor-proof globe, a recent demand of the insurance people, and I am wondering if it is the proper thing, as before we put the vapor proof globes on our lights explosions were practically unheard of.

Venting Explosion Pressures

The ratio of vent area to cubic contents, according to Dr. Price, should be 1-square per 80 cubic feet atmospheric. That recommended by Associated Factory Mutuals of Providence is 1-square per 100 cubic ft.—that is, 1-square foot of top-pivoted sash vent area per 100 cubic ft. atmospheric. This works out at approximately 1-6-pane vent (2-panes high by 3-panes wide) per 1000 cubic ft. atmospheric.

Commenting on the explosion at the Burlington Elevator, at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11, W. F. Canavan says: "From our own tests and observations, we are satisfied that the latter is a perfectly safe recommendation, providing the vents are equipped with Canavan mechanism adjusted to blow at from ¼-oz. pressure per sq. inch, or a little over 2-lbs. per sq. foot. The Journals' report of the bulging of concrete walls and blowing out of windows and doors clearly indicates that pressures exceeding 1000-1500 lbs. per sq. foot.

"One does not need to be an engineer to see at a glance that where pressures are released at 2-lbs. pressure per sq. foot, it is an absolute impossibility for them to build up beyond this. This means safe structures, safe foundations, and safety to human lives."

Business failures the second week of December numbered 260, against 590 in the same week of 1932, according to Dun and Bradstreet.

W. P. Adams of Odebolt, Ia., obtained a government loan of \$135,594 on 301,320 bus. of corn on his farm in cribs sealed by the county warehousing board. That will help to swell the known invisible stocks.

A Concrete Slab Storage Tank

At Ford Woods Station, a little way from Le Roy, Ill., the Hasenwinke Co., locally managed by W. C. Lantz, has a concrete slab storage tank adjacent to its elevator.

This type of construction utilizes cast concrete slabs, 2¾ inches thick, with one end and one edge concave, the other end and the other edge, convex. When set together these concave and convex edges fit together in a dove-tailed joint. The slabs, built up into a tank, are given a coat of waterproofing, and are banded by iron tie-rods placed every four inches at the bottom up to 12 inches apart at the top. The tank at Ford Woods Station is 26 ft. in diameter and 36 ft. high. It will hold 20,000 bus. of grain.

Handling of grain into and out of the tank is facilitated with the machinery of the 65,000 bu. elevator adjacent. An 8 inch spout leads from the leg head in the elevator to the top of the concrete tank. A screw conveyor draws grain from the hopper bottom of the tank to the boot of the leg in the elevator. On top the tank is a ventilator to help keep grain in condition.

The elevator adjacent has two legs and the customary grain handling and weighing machinery. A feature is the use of SKF ball bearings on every shaft, which have so reduced power requirements that a 20 h.p. motor easily operates the entire plant.



A Concrete Slab Tank for Supplemental Storage at Ford Woods Station, Ill.

Convenience Favored in Lone Tree Elevator

Plenty of room around the machinery and pits, so that any repairs and adjustments can be conveniently made, is an outstanding feature of the new 35,000 bu. cribbed iron-clad elevator now being operated by the Farmers Union Exchange on the Rock Island R. R. at Lone Tree, Iowa.

The work floor is 11 ft. wide and 12 ft. high. A full basement extends under the bin bottoms and the dump sink. The sheller and boot pit is 18 ft. square. Ladders and catwalks make even the leg heads conveniently accessible.

The dimensions of the elevator are 30x37 ft. on the ground. Cribbing is extended upward for 45 ft. The cupola is 18x30 ft. and 26 ft. high. The dump shed adjoining one side is 14 ft. wide and 48 ft. long. This structure sets on a foundation and full basement cast from concrete with a predetermined strength of 3,500 lbs.

The elevator and the 18x18 ft. cob and dust house, set 14 ft. apart to reduce the fire hazard, are covered with 27 gauge galvanized iron. Eaves are "bird-proofed" by carrying the zinc coated roofing over the edges and bonding it to the galvanized siding. The siding is grounded so that the iron-cladding protects the plant from lightning. Doors and sills are covered with zinc coated metal, and windows are protected with heavy galvanized screens.

The spout from the cupola of the elevator that takes cobs and husks from the cleaner to the cob house, is of heavy metal, and its lower end is fitted with an automatic fire stop that remains closed at all times when spout is not in active use.

The storage capacity is 35,000 bus., divided

among 12 bins. Two small bins on the driveway side spout into the dump shed to serve retail trade.

The floor of the large driveway is of 2-in. plank, covered with shiplap. As the shiplap wears away it can be easily replaced, and the planking is preserved indefinitely.

Traveling on tracks in a tunnel under the floor of the driveway is a new type pneumatic lift. Coming up thru convenient openings in the floor, after the lift has been properly located with a rope and pulley control, the head of the plunger catches under the axle of the truck and raises the front end in the customary manner. Flexible rubber air lines permit frame carrying the barrel and plunger to be moved along tracks just under the floor.

Back of the truck lift trough are two dump sinks. One is covered with a 4-ft. steel grate for receiving small grains. The other is covered with a trap door, and is fitted with a Western drag for moving ear corn into the maw of a Western No. 23 roller-bearing sheller, set in the 18x18 ft. pit, just ahead of the corn leg boot. The sheller is run by a 20 h.p. inclosed, fan-cooled motor, thru a tex-rope drive.

The corn leg has 14x7 in. buckets, and a Western roller-bearing boot. It is run by a 7½ h.p. inclosed motor, thru a Strong-Scott head drive, and discharges into a No. 32 Western gyrating roller-bearing cleaner, run by a 7½ h.p. inclosed motor, thru a tex-rope drive. The cleaner is one size larger than the sheller to avoid possible choke-ups. This permits consistent running of the sheller at capacity. The cleaner separates the shelled corn from the husks, cobs and dust, discharging the cleaned grain into a distributor for transmission to bins, and the husks, cobs and dust into the spout leading to the cob house.

The small grain leg has 12x6 in. cups, and

elevates from the grate-covered sink to a distributor above the bins, or to an 8-bu. Richardson automatic scale that will dump 2,000 bus. of grain per hour into the loading spout. It, too, is driven by a 7½ h.p. inclosed motor, thru a Strong-Scott head drive.

For quick passage between the work floor and the cupola there is a Western manlift. This is supplemented with a stairway to the basement, with ladders in the manlift well, and with stairways and catwalks in the cupola.

All wiring is inclosed in bonded and grounded rigid pipe conduits. Light switches, and dust-proof, magnetic starter switches for the motors, are grouped all together on a panel on one wall of the driveway.

This new elevator was built by W. A. Klinger, Inc., with Carl Younglove as designing and supervising engineer.

Gross Income Tax Return in Indiana

The Gross Income Tax Division of the Indiana tax administration has in effect a special ruling on determination of the tax on gross income derived from sales of feeds, seeds, and other items commonly handled as sidelines by country grain elevators. This reads:

The gross receipts from the sale of seed, feed, growing plants or livestock to anyone engaged in the business of agriculture, production of livestock, poultry, eggs, or any other product of the farm, orchard, garden or greenhouse will be included as gross income and a tax imposed thereon at the rate of ¼ of 1%. This would apply to the proceeds from the sale of seed, feed, growing plants or livestock, even tho the sale was made to a taxpayer engaged in the same business, unless from the nature of the sale made it is readily determined that the article sold is intended to be consumed by the purchaser, then the gross receipts therefrom will be taxable at 1%.

Fred K. Sale, Sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, comments: Read this ruling carefully. What does "feed" cover? Consider the term "feed" in a general way as we know it. That will include practically everything in that line. The Division has passed upon a few commodities such as salt, fertilizer and minerals used in the manufacture of feeds, and these commodities sold will take the tax of 1%. Other retail sales of feed and seed sold to consumers using them in the production of live stock, poultry, eggs, etc., for marketing purposes will take the rate of tax of ¼ of 1%. Retail sales made to persons feeding hogs, chickens, etc., for their own personal consumption, should be figured on the basis of 1%. Wholesale transactions, of course, are figured on the ¼ of 1% basis.



New Elevator of Farmers Union Exchange, Lone Tree, Ia.



PROFIT

is assured by using
correct GRAIN
GRADING EQUIP-
MENT.

- Official Brown Duval
- Moisture Testers
- Scales
- Sieves—Grain and Seed
- Triers
- Mixers
- Sample Pans
- Accessories
- Weight Per Bushel
- Testers
- Emerson Dockage
- Kickers
- Tag Heppenstall Moisture Meters.

**Why Not
ELECTRIFY**

YOUR MOISTURE TESTER?

Our equipment used by the Govern-
ment Grain Inspection Depts. and
thousands of mills and elevators.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CANADA

Grandview, Man.—Equipment for a 50-barrel flour mill was recently installed by Mr. Dribrinski.

Kitchener, Ont.—Irvine Master recently bot the Master Milling Co.'s plant and will continue operation of the plant.

Weyburn, Sask.—Albert Wedin, former manager of the Soo Line Mills, E. V. Champion, A. McRae and A. Olmstad have organized the Middle West Flour Co. for the manufacture of flour.

Ft. Erie, Ont.—Altho the provincial government has rejected the request that provincial and Dominion governments, on a public works program, assist in financing preliminary work on the proposed 2,000,000-bu. elevator to be built by the Ft. Erie Terminals, Ltd., it is reported that the project will be carried on nevertheless. The governments rejected the measure because of the competition the proposed elevator will offer to the government elevator at Port Colborne.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Economy Feed Mills, J. L. Eaches owner and manager, recently added two new feed grinders.

Denver, Colo.—James Gordon, connected with the Denver office of James E. Bennett & Co. for the past 10 years, died Dec. 23 at his home in this city. Mr. Gordon was formerly in the grain business at Lincoln, Ill., where his father, the late John Gordon, was an elevator owner. Surviving are his wife and a married daughter. Burial took place at Lincoln, Ill.

Longmont, Colo.—The plant of the Longs Peak Milling Co. was sold on Dec. 15 to Wilbur Kistler and associates, of Denver, and will be remodeled and repaired by the new owners. It will operate under the name of the Mountain Milling Co., first as a feed and grain business, later as a flour mill after the necessary repairs are completed, which will probably take three months. The Longs Peak Co. has not operated the flour mill for about 12 years, but an elevator and feed business has been conducted. The plant is of steel and concrete.

ILLINOIS

Cullom, Ill.—R. J. Hack is now manager of the Cullom Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator.

Peoria, Ill.—Charles P. Cummings, former general manager of the Illinois Grain Corp., has been employed by the Farmers National Grain Corp. as manager of its Peoria office.

Fairview, Ill.—In order to have its buildings comply with the rules of the State Underwriters Ass'n, the Fairview Farmers Elevtr. Co. is making the necessary changes and adjustments.

Fairbury, Ill.—T. D. Karnes, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at this point for the last 22 years, has announced his candidacy for nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

Pekin, Ill.—The Pekin Farmers Grain Co. has under construction an 80,000-bu. concrete elevator, replacing its fire loss of November. The contract was awarded to the Burrell Engineering Co.

Port Byron, Ill.—A. L. Samuelson has succeeded E. E. Schafer, resigned, as manager of the Port Byron Co-op. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Samuelson has been associated with the company for seven years.

Peru, Ill.—The Illinois Valley Grain & Barge Co. has asked the city council to extend a lease for loading facilities for five years and also asked for additional land to be used for storage purposes. The company contemplates the construction of a storage bin for 10,000 bus. of corn.

Smithshire, Ill.—Davis Bros. & Potter have completed an addition to their elevator here.

Colusa, Ill.—The elevator and real estate of the Colusa Farmers Elevtr. Co. was sold at sheriff's sale on Dec. 14.

Prophetstown, Ill.—F. J. Thompson's new 13-barrel flour mill began operation during the last week of December. A two-story addition was built on the southeast corner of the feed mill to house the new milling machinery, which grinds flour, graham flour, buckwheat flour and cornmeal.

White Hall, Ill.—C. E. Potts, prominent citizen and grain dealer here, died Dec. 23, following a cerebral hemorrhage five days before while at his elevator. Two years ago he organized Potts & Sons, grain dealers. Mr. Potts, who was 60 years of age, is survived by his wife and two sons.

Cairo, Ill.—The former Halliday Elevtr. Co.'s elevator (taken over by the First National Bank & Trust Co. over two years ago, and which has been used as a transfer warehouse for the Barge Line) burned Sunday, Dec. 31; loss estimated at \$150,000, of which \$50,000 represented the loss on the building; about 20,000 sacks of sugar, valued at \$100,000, were destroyed.

Geneseo, Ill.—Leon Van Zele, proprietor of the Red Mill Elevtr. for a number of years, died at his home here Dec. 26, at the age of 65 years. He was born in France and came to this country when a boy of 12. He conducted a feed mill in Strang, Neb., for 16 years, previous to coming to Geneseo in 1907, since which time he operated the Red Mill Elevtr. until two years ago, when he retired. His widow and three sons survive him, two daughters having preceded him in death.

Members recently received into the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Kemp Grain Co., Lexington; Jamesburg Grain Co., Route 2, Potomac; Farmers Elevtr. Co., Sandwich; Federal Grain Elevtrs., Inc., Dwight; W. A. Elam Grain Co., East St. Louis; Symerton Grain & Lbr. Co., Symerton; Stockland Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co., Stockland; E. R. Downs, Lincoln; Consumers Fuel, Grain & Seed, Galesburg; H. E. Hutton Grain & Lbr. Co., Magnolia; Treasure Grain Co., Gardner; Jenne & Campbell, Sullivan; Public Supply Co., Dixon; Harry Tjardes, Strawn.

Kasbeer, Ill.—James Postlewaite, for the last three years manager of the Kasbeer Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, died on Christmas day at his home after a brief illness from tonsillitis and complications resulting from being gassed in the World War. He was 38 years of age. Previous to coming here, Mr. Postlewaite was assistant manager of the W. C. Babcock Grain Co.'s elevator at Rensselaer, Ind., going to that point from Francesville, Ind., where he was manager of the now dissolved Francesville Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator. His half-brother, John H. Zink, has taken charge of the elevator here. Mr. Postlewaite is survived by his widow and three children.

CHICAGO NOTES

Michel A. Willen was admitted to partnership in Beer & Co. on Jan. 2.

Jack C. Straus withdrew as a partner in Ernst & Co., of New York City, on Jan. 1.

T. M. Fewell was admitted as a general partner in E. F. Hutton & Co. on Jan. 1.

William Howard, a popular member of the Board of Trade, died early this month.

Edward Leo Nesbitt was admitted to the firm of Eric & Drevers, New York City, Dec. 14.

Edward G. Wagener retired from partnership in Snyder, Wilson & Co., of Toledo, on Dec. 31.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$7,700, an advance of \$950 from preceding sale.

William Hendrickson, Jr., retired from partnership in Strassburger & Co., of San Francisco, on Dec. 31.

George Willing, Jr., retired as a general partner and became a special partner in Charles D. Barney & Co., on Dec. 31.

Charles M. Rosenthal and Henry Schwed retired from partnership, on Dec. 31, in J. F. Trounstone & Co., of New York City, and on the same date Harold White was admitted to partnership.

Clifford N. Leonard on Dec. 31 retired from Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., and on Jan. 2 Milton W. Holden was admitted as a general partner and George N. Buffington admitted to partnership in Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.

Fenner, Beane & Ungerleider has changed the firm name to Fenner & Beane, thus resuming the name under which it was originally established in 1917. Samuel Ungerleider recently retired as a partner to enter another business.

Andrew M. Lynch, of the Lynch & McKee Co., died Jan. 4 at the age of 89 years. Mr. Lynch was the oldest member of the Board of Trade and was highly esteemed. He joined the board in 1875, and had been a grain broker ever since.

Board of Trade memberships ranged higher in price during 1933 than in the preceding year, advancing from \$3,750 on Mar. 7 to \$16,000 early in July. The highest price in 1932 was \$9,500 and the lowest \$3,500. The price on July 31, 1929, was \$62,000.

Postponement of the annual meeting of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevtr. Ass'ns, which was to have been held in this city on Dec. 28, was announced by Pres. George E. Booth, until the permanent code for elevators has been completed, which will possibly be by Jan. 15.

The Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post No. 304 is sponsoring a "big dance," to be held Feb. 24, tickets for which are only 50c. The Drum and Bugle Corps is now under the management of Ray Gerstenberg. The Junior Basket Ball Team, sponsored by the post, is still undefeated.

The aggregate sales of wheat and other grains on the Board of Trade during 1933 was 15,573,098,000 bus., divided as follows: Wheat, 10,340,000,000 bus., corn 3,601,000,000, oats 1,146,000,000, compared with a total of 10,006,000,000 bus. in 1932, divided as follows: Wheat 8,080,000,000 bus., corn 1,494,000,000, oats 254,000,000.

Bored with the inactivity of the last trading day of the old year, a few traders on the floor of the Board of Trade picked up some of the small sacks of grain on the tables in the sample market and threw them at the traders in the wheat pit, and for about fifteen minutes a battle royal was waged, with traders, messengers, runners and other employes lined up in two battle lines. Trading was completely suspended during the fracas.

The license fee on Chicago elevators will hereafter be \$100 a year on houses of under a million bushels capacity, and \$200 a year on those of a million bushels or over, if the ordinance presented by City Alderman Wm. A. Rowan to amend the City Code of 1931 to base the license fee for the maintenance, operation and storage of grain in elevators, on their capacities instead of a flat rate, is put into force. This amendment is now before the Com'te on Licenses. A few grain firms have been fighting this ordinance and have refused to pay the license fee this year, except on the understanding that a flat rate of \$100 per elevator, instead of the present \$200 per elevator, be assessed, because of the dozen or more other fees levied, including scale inspection, boiler inspection, building and lift inspection, etc. The Illinois Manufacturers' Ass'n has recommended fighting the fee on the basis of its being illegal; however, the grain elevator operators of Chicago have as yet taken no such action. Nothing in the proposed change of the ordinance covers the storage of grain in boats or box cars, as the city has no jurisdiction over items of interstate commerce.

A meeting was held on Jan. 4 by cash grain men of the Board of Trade to protest the proposed change in grading and other rules by the Government, their contention being that the grain trade thruout the country thoroly understands grading in all its details and a change would cause much misunderstanding and trouble.

The Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s feed plant at Riverdale Sta., this city, was badly damaged by fire Dec. 28; loss estimated at less than \$100,000. The fire was confined principally to the contents of the dairy feed mill, which was an older structure of concrete, standing alongside the newer, modern mill, which was not seriously damaged. The manufacture of the company's products was not handicapped by the fire, which destroyed approximately 2,000 tons of dairy stock food. No rebuilding was necessary.

The election of officers of the Board of Trade, held Jan. 8, resulted as follows, 449 ballots being cast, an unusual feature being that there was no opposition for any office: For pres., Peter B. Carey (third consecutive term), 431 votes; first vice-pres., Robert P. Boylan; second vice-pres., Thomas Y. Wickham, 435 votes. Directors: Barnett Faroll, Gale Smart, John E. Brennan, L. N. Perrin, Frank G. Coe, David H. Lipsey, Orrin S. Dowse and George J. McKerr to serve three years, each receiving 426 votes. C. V. Essroger, Winthrop H. Smith and Leeds Mitchell to serve two years, each 431 votes. Arthur C. Sullivan, Simon Mayer and Archer E. Hayes to serve one year, each 430 votes. Com'ite of arbitration: Frank F. Thompson, Raymond E. Andrews, Adam J. Riffel, Joseph A. Nosek and Francis J. Coughlin, each 428 votes; com'ite of appeals: Robert W. Darcy, Earle M. Combs, Kenneth B. Pierce, George T. Carhart and Philip C. Sayles (each 429 votes) and David Annan (430 votes) will serve one year on this com'ite. Nominating com'ite: T. E. Cunningham, James E. Bennett, J. J. Bittel, John A. Low and Alex Moore, each getting 427 votes.

Some of the clever wits on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, headed by Howard Lipsey, of Norris Grain Co., had a lot of sport the last trading day with sensitive fellow members. To start the fun, a sack of decayed whale meal was given amid pomp and ceremony to Frank Hotchkiss, of Norris Grain Co. Jack Wheeler, of Rosenbaum Grain Corp., was presented with a curling iron, and Frank Coe, of Corn Products Refining Co., a bottle of hair tonic for their bald heads. John McDougal, a trader, was given a pair of shears to trim his flowing beard, and John Murphy, of Bartlett Frazier Co., a pair of false paper teeth. Ike Behan, of the state grain inspection department, was given two racing forms, and Alex Moore, of John E. Bastien Grain Co., a Mickey Mouse. Ross Kidston drew a sprinkling can and Chris Strasser (who never smokes), of McKenna & Strasser, got some cigarettes. Billy Hudson, of Bartlett Frazier Co., was awarded a pair of monkey glands, and Marty Johnson, of E. R. Bacon Grain Co., a Swedish newspaper. E. M. Gallop (who is always complaining of being cold), of Norris Grain Co., got a hot water bottle. Phil "Chick" Sayles, of Cargill, drew a miniature "out-house" and Harry Rogers, of Lamson Bros. & Co., was awarded a cupie doll. A high hat and an apron was tied on Fred Lewis.

INDIANA

Pine Village, Ind.—Glenn Grey is manager of the Standard Elevtr. Co.'s new elevator here.

Dyer, Ind.—The L. Keilman Co., elevator operator, has renewed its charter of incorporation.

Plymouth, Ind.—Ivan W. Syler, elevator owner, sustained damage to his electrical equipment on Dec. 19.

La Fayette, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana will hold its convention in this city on Feb. 19 and 20, at the Union Bldg.

Rochester, Ind.—Glen Wilson, the new owner of the elevator formerly operated by the Deniston Elvtr. & Grain Co., contemplates installing a hammer mill and feed mixer. He handles feeds and coal as sidelines. Business is conducted under the name of the Wilson Grain & Coal Co.

Knightstown, Ind.—T. B. Wilkinson, of T. B. Wilkinson & Co., who operate an elevator here, is quite ill at his home, showing slight improvement at last report. Altho 94 years of age, Mr. Wilkinson has been active in business and civic affairs until just recently. He is a veteran of the Civil War. Not long ago he fell down the stairway of his home, suffering only bruises, no bones being broken.

New Lebanon, Ind.—Lewis Brooks, Jr., associated in the Springer & Brooks Elvtr. for a number of years and a prominent resident of this county, well liked by a host of friends, took his own life by shooting himself on Dec. 26. Mr. Brooks, who was about 40 years of age, had been in poor health for two years. His parents died within one week less than a year ago, and it is believed that despondency and ill health led to his act. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The question worrying many grain and feed dealers is whether they shall consider their gross income received from outside the state on interstate business on their gross income tax return. The ruling of the tax division is still in effect, which provides that until a court decision has been rendered on the question of whether or not the State has the right to tax interstate business, no accounting of this particular business is to be considered. Therefore, do not include in your annual gross income tax return, gross income from interstate transactions. It might be well, however, when segregating this business from other business in making up your return, to keep a memorandum of the interstate gross income for possible use later if the courts should decide that this business is taxable.—Sec'y Fred K. Sale.

IOWA

Inwood, Ia.—Marvin B. Vedvig has been transferred from Rock Rapids to this point as second man in the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator, of which William Klein is manager.

Ericson, Ia.—The robbers who visited the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently, as reported in the Nov. 8 Journals, are now serving time in prison, the maximum term being 10 years.

Shenandoah, Ia.—R. B. Moore, of Essex, has been appointed manager of the Shenandoah Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator, succeeding John I. Haldeman, who was recently appointed postmaster here.

Essex, Ia.—R. O. Dibb, who recently purchased the Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, expects to install feed grinding and mixing machinery. Mr. Dibb has been in the grain and milling business for 26 years.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa will hold its annual convention in this city on Jan. 23, 24 and 25. All sessions will be held on the fourth floor of the Hotel Warden, the general sessions, banquet and dance being held in the ballroom.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Kay-Dee Feed Co. has bot the Haskins terminal, a three-story brick building in the stockyards district, to give the feed company larger storage and shipping facilities. The Consumers Feed Co. has acquired an interest in the Kay-Dee Feed Co. and will have space in the terminal.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Stanton, Ia.—The Stanton Milling Co.'s flour mill burned at 6:15 p. m. Dec. 27, together with equipment and 50,000 pounds of flour, wheat and bran; loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$4,000. The fire is believed to have started from the furnace. The company's records were found to be intact the following day when the safe was opened. The Stanton Milling Co. went into bankruptcy several months ago, and business was being continued by Ralph Worstell, trustee.—Art Torkelson.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s local elevator was visited by burglars during the night of Dec. 6, who took the office radio with them when they departed.

KANSAS

Sublette, Kan.—The Sublette Grain Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Dec. 7.

Studley, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned Dec. 30, the fire originating in the engine room. Two cars of wheat were destroyed also.

Rydal, Kan.—A new truck scale has been installed by G. C. Dooley, who recently bot the west elevator from the former Rydal Farmers Elvtr. Co., now dissolved, and new shipping scales and manlift may be installed later.

Moundridge, Kan.—Fire started in the top of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, on Dec. 14, from an electric motor. The flame was extinguished with a fire extinguisher before much damage was done, loss being confined to motor and pulley.

Topeka, Kan.—F. A. Derby, of the Derby Grain Co., has been ill several weeks with amoebic dysentery, believed to have been contracted in Chicago in September. His case is a mild one, but will mean a long time in bed, with good care and quiet.

Coffeyville, Kan.—As foretold in the Journals last number, the Sweetheart Flour Co., composed principally of creditors of the old milling company, bot the properties of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. at the sale Dec. 28, subject to confirmation by the Federal Court in Bankruptcy.

Clearwater, Kan.—Since buying the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, as reported in the Journals last number, Ed Solter has been making some improvements in the building, including rebuilding one end of the elevator so that rain will not run into it as previously. Mr. Solter is making a feature of stock and poultry feeds.

Wichita, Kan.—While operating his portable feed mill at a farm near here, Herschel G. Stitt, age 39, a Wichita man living on Route 5, was struck by a flywheel, which flew off his portable, and died in a hospital two days later, on Dec. 30. The wheel crushed his right elbow, inflicted internal injuries and caused severe shock, from which he did not rally.

Longford, Kan.—The Runnalls Grain Co., which for nearly 40 years has been owned and operated by the Runnalls family, was sold last month to Reno Bruns, whose brother Jess has been managing it since Jan. 1. It is now known as the Bruns Grain Co. Roy Runnalls has managed the business since the death of his father, E. D. Runnalls, a few years ago.

Sabetha, Kan.—Alex and Joe Wenger, who have been in the mill and feed business here for a number of years, bot an elevator at Doniphan, Kan., after the Burlington Railroad abandoned its branch running thru that place, had it taken down in sections and moved to Sabetha, where it is being rebuilt at the Wenger Mill. Its capacity is about 8,000 bus. The elevator will be used as storage for the mill and also for farmers who wish to store grain, but the owners do not plan on entering into the business of buying and shipping grain.

KENTUCKY

Adairville, Ky.—F. L. Markham bot an interest in the Adairville Mills, Inc., and has moved his stock of grain, feeds, lime and salt to the mill.

West Liberty, Ky.—Five men were killed and four injured in the explosion of a frozen mill boiler at a grist and saw mill on a fork of Elk Fork Creek, in an isolated section about 15 miles from this point, on Jan. 2. Ollie Cox, owner of the mill, was one of the most seriously injured. The entire building was wrecked.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

A public hearing will be held before the freight traffic managers' com'ite, Trunk Line Ass'n, Room 401, 143 Liberty St., New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1934, at 3:30 p. m., to establish charge of 2c per bu. (in lieu of 1c per bu.) for handling grain from seaboard elevators to trucks or boats where no inbound or outbound line-haul movement is involved.—R. C. N.

Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on

Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property

Eugene Blackford, of the grain exporting firm of Gill & Fisher, the oldest in the trade here, is said to be the choice of the directors for the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce for 1934.—R. C. N.

The last day of the old year on 'Change here was the liveliest witnessed in years. Gloom over the disappointments of the past twelve months gave way to general merriment, and towards the close of the session grain and flour samples were being hurled by some of the younger members at each other until everybody was "ducking."—R. C. N.

The nominating com'te of the Chamber of Commerce has presented Eugene Blackford, Gustav Herzer, Jr., J. A. Manger, Ferdinand A. Meyer and Charles E. Scarlett for directors for a three-year term. The annual election of directors will take place Jan. 29, when the annual report of the retiring president and board of directors will be submitted.—R. C. N.

Consolidation of all freight and passenger operations in Baltimore of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American lines, and a new organization for managing these companies was announced as effective Jan. 1. Under the new arrangement the Hamburg American Line will absorb the freight operations of both companies. The two companies affected by the merger are among the oldest steamship organizations at this port.—R. C. N.

Harry F. Williams and Edith Freas, who with Benjamin R. Buck operated the Delmarva Grain Co., grain brokerage house, and who were convicted recently on charges of conspiracy and false pretenses in connection with the operation of the company, have been paroled by the judge, the suspended sentences being two years in the house of correction for Williams and three years in jail for Miss Freas. One of the conditions of the parole for the latter was that she was forbidden to communicate either directly or indirectly with Benjamin R. Buck, her former employer, who, as reported in the Nov. 22 Journals, was sentenced to three years in the house of correction, after pleading guilty to charges of conspiracy and embezzlement.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Westphalia, Mich.—A corn cutter was recently installed by the Westphalia Milling Co.

Kingston, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. has installed a magnetic separator at its feed mill.

Muir, Mich.—The Banton Elvtr. Co. has installed a built-in magnetic separator for its grinder.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—A 50-h.p. motor, replacing one of 25 h.p., has been installed at the feed mill of C. C. Huston.

Warren, Mich.—A hammer mill, a 40-h.p. electric motor and a magnetic separator were recently installed by the Warren Co-op. Co.

Edwardsburg, Mich.—A small fire in the headhouse of the Grain Warehouses, Inc., slightly damaged the property on Dec. 31.

Concord, Mich.—A magnetic separator has been added to the feed mill of the Krebill Milling Co. Machinery for making buckwheat flour has also been installed at the plant.

Pierson, Mich.—The O'Donald State Bank, at Howard City, operators of the Pierson Elvtr., recently installed two roller bearings on the main elevator shaft and a magnetic separator on the feed mill.

Cressey, Mich.—Enzian Bros. Milling Co. has just completed a mill for the manufacture of a complete line of alfalfa meals. New machinery installed included grinders, bolters, drives, motors and scales.

Flint, Mich.—The Dailey Brewing Co. is reported to have entered into a contract with grain producers for the purchase of 75,000 bus. of barley, which will give the brewery a source of supply for 10 months.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 65-h.p. boiler for steam heat for its elevator and bean drier, and also for its creamery, which it recently acquired, having merged the Elkton Co-op. Creamery Co. with its business.

Detroit, Mich.—The circuit court here has sustained the Michigan chain store tax law, holding that the law is constitutional and denying that the tax would entirely absorb the profits of some of the chains. An appeal will be made by the opponents of the tax.

Hartford, Mich.—Despondent over domestic and financial difficulties, Herman Loeffler, former manager of the Hartford Gleaner Elvtr. and pres. of the First State Bank of Hartford when it closed in 1931, committed suicide Dec. 30 at his farm home near here.

Saginaw, Mich.—Michigan bean jobbers met at the Hotel Bancroft on Jan. 3 to discuss the terms of the recent agreement proposed by the A. A. A. to stabilize the market, at the call of A. L. Riedel, pres. of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n. Representatives of the A. A. A. and New York shippers also attended. The agreement calls for a loan on the 1933 bean crop in an effort to prevent dumping and thus stabilize the market.

Elsie, Mich.—The elevator of the Elsie Elvtr. Co., branch of the Ithaca Roller Mills, together with all contents, except about 200 bus. of beans, burned shortly after 8 p. m., Dec. 29, the fire starting in the bean room from an overheated stove; loss, nearly \$28,000, including \$15,000 on the building, \$10,000 on stock and equipment and \$2,100 on two box cars on a sidetrack near the elevator; loss covered by insurance. The office building, a few rods away, was saved. Twenty women were employed in the bean room.

MINNESOTA

Littlefork, Minn.—It is reported that Mr. Moser, of Roseau, Minn., may erect a new flour mill here.

Kragnes, Minn.—In addition to the regular grain business, the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has decided to handle as a side line gas, oil and grease.

Zumbro, Minn.—N. E. Carmen has been appointed manager of the elevator of the Farm Service Stores, Inc., here, succeeding Olaf Lund, resigned.

Pine Island, Minn.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have voted to reorganize the business from a stock company to a co-operative.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota will hold its convention in this city Feb. 20, 21 and 22, at the West Hotel.

Faribault, Minn.—George Stransky, former manager of the local elevator of the Farm Service Stores, Inc., has been succeeded by Waldo Broberg.

Rushmore, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator office was one of five business places here visited by robbers recently.—A. T.

Okabena, Minn.—A. H. Ohlsen has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Fleischmann Elvtr. & Malting Co., succeeding Irving Johnson.

Mantorville, Minn.—The Chicago Great Western Railroad has filed application with the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon its line between this point and Eden Station.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Daniel W. White, chief clerk of the state grain weighing office from 1918 until about a month ago, when he became ill, died at his home in this city Jan. 2, at the age of 48 years.

Perham, Minn.—The Globe Flour Mills here have been sold to E. C. Bliss, of Battle Lake, Minn., by the Minnesota banking department. Wheat buying will be started as soon as the mills are remodeled and re-equipped.

Danube, Minn.—The Danube Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and the DeWerd Feed Mill were both entered by thieves during the same night recently, about \$32 being obtained at the former, but nothing at the latter.


Winger, Minn.—A thief broke into the office of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator late in November, and stole several dollars from the cash drawer. This was the second time in less than three months that the office was visited by night prowlers.

Welcome, Minn.—The safe crackers who jimmied two doors to get into the elevator office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Nov. 25, then carried the 800-pound safe to the driveway and after great labor succeeded in opening it, found that it contained no cash.

Starbuck, Minn.—Carl N. Nelson, owner and operator of an elevator here and at Evansville, Minn., having his home at Northfield, Minn., died on Dec. 23 at Minneapolis, at the age of 59 years. Mr. Nelson, who was a former member of the state legislature, is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

Luverne, Minn.—Managers of farmers' elevators in this locality held a meeting here on Dec. 7, at the Commercial Club, the main topics of discussion being corn loans to farmers and loans to co-operatives. The principal speakers were A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, and Theo Fredrickson, pres. of the ass'n.

Austin, Minn.—Over 100 grain buyers, business men and farmers attended a barley school that was held here recently, the object of which was the improvement of the quality of barley. Speakers included H. R. Sumner, of Minneapolis, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n; R. C. Rose, of the University of Minnesota, extension plant disease specialist, and Carl Wallen, Federal grain supervisor. As previously reported, a number of similar meetings have been held at different towns in Minnesota recently.



The

★ DOUBLE TOXIC Fumigant

A highly desirable improvement to all concerned with crop storage is a non-poisonous fumigant which does not sacrifice killing power. PROXATE, recently announced after exhaustive laboratory and grain elevator tests, is non-poisonous to humans but deadly to insects, larvae, and eggs.

To explain its effectiveness clearly by comparison with a familiar agent, PROXATE has been proved to be more toxic than Carbon Bisulphide. This means, among the many advantages, the same result in less time with none of the danger. For PROXATE is also non-inflammable. Write for the full details.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION
3100 SOUTH KEDZIE AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.
BRANCHES IN 37 CITIES OF THE U. S. AND CANADA

Proxate is the result of preliminary investigation by the Research Department of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation followed by cooperative work with the Crop Protection Institute. Four years of experiment by our testing laboratories included many successful commercial tests in the field.



NON-INFLAMMABLE—WILL PUT OUT FIRES
ODORLESS AND BENEFICIAL TO GRAIN
★ MORE TOXIC TO INSECTS THAN CARBON BISULPHIDE
NON-POISONOUS
USED WITHOUT INTERFERENCE TO REGULAR WORK
APPLIED ONE DAY—FULL RESULTS THE NEXT
KILLS EGGS AND LARVAE AS WELL AS ADULT INSECTS

MISSOURI

Silex, Mo.—Fire of undetermined origin severely damaged the elevator property of the Missouri Distributors, Inc., recently.

St. Louis, Mo.—Trading in butter and egg futures by the Merchants Exchange, which was to have started Jan. 2, has been postponed until Jan. 15. Members of the exchange voted to adopt proposed rules and regulations for the operation of the new futures department.

St. Louis, Mo.—Members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange have voted against changing the name of the exchange to the Board of Trade of the City of St. Louis. The board of directors has fixed the dues for the coming year at \$150, which is an increase of \$25 over 1933 dues. The transfer fee of \$150 remains unchanged.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Six transfers of St. Joseph Grain Exchange memberships were made during 1933, with fifty-one outstanding. New firms entering the market during 1933 included Penney Grain Co., Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. was merged into Bartlett-Frazier Co., and Gee Bee Mills Co., succeeded Grain Belt Mills Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Election of directors of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange on Jan. 2, resulted in the choice of C. L. Schol, A. R. Taylor, M. U. Norton and H. L. Dannen for two-year terms, and J. D. McKee for a one-year term. Carry-over directors include R. E. Wiese, C. A. Geiger, C. J. Hauber and E. M. Loutch. The directory met on Jan 9 to elect from its number a pres. and a vice-pres. for 1934. Annual members meeting was also held Jan. 9.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The recently elected directors of the Grain Clearing Co. are: W. C. Goffe, W. W. Marshall, E. O. Bragg, H. F. Spencer and H. C. Gamage.

At the close of trading on the last business day of the old year, members of the Board of Trade, their employes and guests indulged in "tripping the light fantastic" on the floor of the board.

Ralph W. Hoffman, brother of Thad L. Hoffman, who died Dec. 20, as reported in the Journals last number, has been elected pres. and general manager of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., succeeding his brother.

At the election of the 1934 officers of the Kansas City Grain Club, a social organization of members of the Board of Trade, held Dec. 28, the following were chosen: Pres., E. F. Emmons; vice-pres., E. R. Jessen, and sec'y-treas., T. A. O'Sullivan. Directors: J. J. Kraettli, W. B. Lincoln, L. S. Myers, L. W. Sanford and P. D. Bartlett.

A special meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held on Dec. 27 to vote on proposals to increase the capital stock of the Grain Clearing Co. from \$30,000 to \$200,000, to reduce the value of the stock from \$150 to \$100 share (on which basis 2,000 shares would be outstanding), and to change the insurance agreement to make the pres. of the Board of Trade trustee of the Grain Clearing Co. stock.

The Board of Trade election held on Jan. 2 resulted as follows: For pres., Fred C. Hoose; first vice-pres., Harold A. Merrill; second vice-pres., W. B. Lathrop. Directors (for two-year term): Ed F. Emmons, Ed C. Meservey, Jr., L. W. Sanford, J. F. Leahy and E. E. Klecan. The hold-over directors are as follows: Oscar T. Cook, R. A. Jeanneret, S. B. Gregg, O. A. Severance, W. J. Mensendieck and Harry J. Smith.

MONTANA

Comanche, Mont.—The elevator of the Occident Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire of undetermined cause on Jan. 1.

Dixon, Mont.—The local elevator of the Montana Grain Elvtr. Co., of Great Falls, burned late in December, together with equipment.

Ulm, Mont.—G. E. Paulson, formerly of Cascade, Mont., is now manager of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here, succeeding Royce Damschen.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers Ass'n will be held in this city on Jan. 25, at the Hotel Fontenelle.

Albion, Neb.—The Albion Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. expects to rebuild its plant, damaged by fire recently as reported in the Dec. 13 Journals, next spring.

Lindsay, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, formerly the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, has replaced the roofing paper on its elevator for galvanized iron.

Snyder, Neb.—We have wrecked the old Crowell Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator here, also have sold the lumber sheds and office.—Farmers Union Milling & Grain Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—We are not operating any elevators at the present time, some having been sold and the others being under lease.—Crittenden Grain Co., T. D. Soule.

McCool, Neb.—Fire was discovered in the basement room under the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, on the morning of Nov. 27, but, fortunately, it was soon put out.

Willis (r.f.d. Jackson), Neb.—J. P. O'Neill's elevator was moved from the M. & O. R. R. tracks after that railroad abandoned its road, this past summer, to a location on the Burlington tracks.

Murray, Neb.—A power plant for operating the elevator as well as making their light has been installed by the Ray Friedrichs Seed Co., operators of the Murray Farmers Elvtr., which is now operating on a 24-hour basis.

Coleridge, Neb.—Bernard Hassman has been appointed state warehouse inspector for this territory. Mr. Hassman for a number of years has been the assistant of his father, J. B. Hassman, who is the manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Humboldt, Neb.—The elevator and two warehouses of the Power Bros. Sheep Co. burned Dec. 26, the fire being of unknown origin; loss, \$30,000. The office, located about 50 feet from the elevator, was saved, as were also the barns and pens. About five cars of sacked feed, 20,000 bus. of corn and 1,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed. The elevator was built in 1890 and the warehouses were erected about 10 years ago. L. W. Stalder, manager, and Frank W. Powers constitute the firm.

NEW YORK

Alexander, N. Y.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator property of the Wells-Birch Corp. on Dec. 17.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The winter convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city on Jan. 17, at the Hotel Buf-falo.

Oswego, N. Y.—The Oswego Feed & Grain Co. has been formed by A. Patrick, formerly sales manager of the Ontario Milling Co., of this place.

Avon, N. Y.—It is reported that the O. W. Randolph Co. is contemplating starting an alfalfa mill here, tho no definite decision had been reached at last report.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its mid-winter meeting in this city on Jan. 26 at the Onondaga Hotel, opening at 11 a. m., with lunch at 12:15, the afternoon being spent in discussions and conference.

Cattaraugus, N. Y.—Henry W. True, a feed miller here for the past 37 years, and vice-pres. of the James H. Gray Milling Co., died Dec. 26, at the age of 77 years, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. True was a director of the local bank and had served on both the school and village boards. Besides his son, Lionel True, of Springville, a member of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Mr. True is survived by two daughters.

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

New members of the Produce Exchange include William W. Grant III., of the Boettcher-Newton Co.

The grain and feed department of the Wilson Brokerage, Inc., was taken over by the Feed Mfrs. Products Co. Jan. 1. John A. Kenny is manager of the latter company.

Members of the Produce Exchange, their guests and office staffs attended the annual New Year's party of the exchange from 1 to 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Dec. 30, held on the trading floor. Professional entertainment was provided, also a buffet luncheon.

James Veitch, floor representative on the Produce Exchange of the International Elvtr. Co. and assistant treasurer of the company, died very unexpectedly at his desk in the company's office in the Produce Exchange Bldg. on Dec. 19, from heart trouble.

After a long illness, Yale Kneeland, retired grain merchant and former member of the Produce Exchange, died Dec. 26, at his home in this city, at the age of 64 years. He was chairman of the grain com'ite of the exchange for many years, and acted in a supervisory capacity in supplying grain to the French Government during the World War.

NORTH DAKOTA

Douglas, N. D.—The Douglas Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new mill for feed grinding.

Hatton, N. D.—All claims against the insolvent Hegge Grain Co. have been paid in full, with interest.

Eldridge, N. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is returned by the postoffice marked "Closed."

Bismarck, N. D.—The wind tore off a section of the composition roofing from the elevator of the Russell Miller Milling Co. recently.

Casselton, N. D.—George M., Verne W. and Phil A. Bresnahan have incorporated the Casselton Elvtr. Co., an established business.

Emerson, N. D.—A. J. Schauble, of Killdeer, N. D., has leased the mill here formerly operated by Mr. Goth, and began its operation on Dec. 24. Mr. Schauble has been a miller for 35 years.

Kulm, N. D.—Thieves who entered the elevator office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. during the night of Dec. 5, took the cash drawer with them on their departure, the contents of which amounted to about \$4.

Tuttle, N. D.—A cement building on the property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. that has been used as an oil station for some time, has been removed from the property, thus ending a series of court actions.

Hillsboro, N. D.—A bin on the north side of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator weakened under the strain of the weight of grain and several timbers snapped, spilling over 1,000 bus. of wheat on the ground. Repairs were made at once.

Hamar, N. D.—It is reported that on Dec. 19 a pail of water was dipped from the cooling tank in the elevator of the Hamar Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and was set on the stove. It seems there was a film of oil on this water and when this boiled over it was ignited by the hot stove, causing some damage to wall of power house.

OHIO

Delta, O.—The Delta Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is erecting an addition to its office building, doubling the space.

Toledo, O.—The annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio will be held on Feb. 21 and 22 in this city.

Sabina, O.—On Dec. 21 the belt on the elevator head in the plant of the Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co. got hot and set the head on fire.

Pioneer, O.—Harvey A. Gish, one of the founders of the Pioneer Milling Co., Inc., has purchased the interests of other members of the company. It is planned to increase the capacity of the mill.

Somerset, O.—An overheated natural gas office stove in the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. caused a fire which was extinguished by the local fire department promptly. The resulting damage was water and smoke damage to stock.

Toledo, O.—The many friends of W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, will be pleased to learn that Bill's accomplished wife has returned from the hospital showing wonderful improvement. All are pulling vigorously for her early and complete recovery.

Circleville, O.—Creditors of H. M. Crites, doing business formerly as H. M. Crites & Co., have been notified to appear in the U. S. District Court at Columbus Feb. 10 to file their objections, if any, to the petition of Mrs. Crites to set aside the conveyances by her of certain property to Crites, Inc.

New Vienna, O.—The office safe in the West & Sutherland Elvtr. was blown open by burglars during the night of Dec. 14, and between \$10 and \$15 stolen. Entrance was gained by prying open a door at the rear of the building. Considerable damage was done to the interior of the office by the discharge of the nitroglycerine.

Rawson, O.—On Dec. 7 the chattel property of the Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. (reported in the Sept. 27 Journals as being in bankruptcy), was sold at auction, including grain in bins, feed, fencing and other farm equipment and supplies. The elevator building and equipment were not disposed of at that time, but a later report states that G. E. Koogler, of Beavertown, O., has bought the elevator.

Cincinnati, O.—Grain dealers operating elevators located on right of way of the Cincinnati Northern Railway are protesting against the exorbitant rentals demanded by its real estate agent and no doubt will soon join in a suit to have their rental reduced to more reasonable figures. C. H. Bitner of Paulding is striving to induce the dealers suffering from the extortion to join in a common demand for relief.

OKLAHOMA

Lawton, Okla.—Fire of undetermined cause damaged the property of the Chickasha Milling Co. on Dec. 23.

Fairview, Okla.—Ray Hodge, manager of the Bowersock Mill & Power Co. here for a number of years past, has resigned.

Enid, Okla.—The firm of Palecek Mills has taken over the plant of the Geis-Palecek Mills, Inc., effective Jan. 1, the old firm ceasing business activities.

Okeene, Okla.—Walter Baustert has been appointed manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. here, succeeding John Nault, manager for about 12 years, who resigned the first of December, since which time John Cowen, of Lamont, has been acting as temporary manager. Mr. Baustert has been connected with a motor company here.

Jefferson, Okla.—The mill building and equipment of Mrs. Harriet Hacker (operated as the Hacker Flour Mills) were destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Dec. 26, and some damage was done to the power house and its equipment, with minor losses on other buildings; total damage estimated at \$80,000. Practically all of the flour stock was loaded into freight cars and pulled to safety.

Hinton, Okla.—The new elevator of the Snyder Grain Co., recently completed by the Star Engineering Co., burned to the ground during the third week of December; partly insured. The fire occurred just one month and two days from the time it was turned over to the owner by the builder. It looks as tho a firebug is working at his nefarious trade in this town, as this is the third fire the Snyder Grain Co. has suffered in a little over three years, from June, 1930, to Dec., 1933, in each case the elevator being entirely destroyed.

Seattle, Wash.—The department of public works proposed certain changes in the truck law, which were considered by a com'tee of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, but no action was taken as they do not affect the feed industry.

Brownsville, Ore.—The Farmers Seed Account, shippers of grain and seed, owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. Sterling, has acquired the Brownsville Flouring Mill property, which it will operate. New cleaning machinery and a new hammer mill are being installed.

Portland, Ore.—Walter Morgan is now in charge of hay and bean inspection of the Federal grain supervision department, having recently been transferred to the Portland office from Los Angeles, where he was with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for a number of years.

Vancouver, Wash.—About the middle of last month boring was started at the site of the proposed 2,000,000-bu. elevator to be erected for the Pacific Continental Grain Co., as previously reported. Shafts have been sunk to determine the underlying strata, and test piles have been driven.

Salem, Ore.—Oregon's new N. R. A. state bill provides that Federal agricultural codes shall be effective in this state; it provides for the adoption of codes not yet approved by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and also for making them effective within the state; also that any processing tax payable in interstate shipments shall also be payable in intrastate shipments.

Seattle, Wash.—An arrangement has been made with the tax commission by which it has been furnished a list of licensed commission merchants and of prospective commission merchants (unlicensed truckers) with a view to requiring reports and tax payments by this class of dealers for the months since Aug. 1. Prompt action in collecting the tax is promised by the commission.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Public Utilities Commission has been notified by grain warehousemen of this part of the state of their intention to appeal to the Supreme Court from the commission's refusal to grant their application for an increase in rates for storing grain from 10c to 15c a ton a month, and from 75c to \$1 a ton for handling. The commission also recently denied a rehearing of the matter, as reported in the Dec. 13 Journals.

Roberts, Ida.—The police department of Idaho Falls has warned residents of this section to watch out for 100 checks stolen from the office of the Midland Elvtr. Co. about the middle of December, as it is believed that the thieves will try to cash them or use them in buying merchandise. The checks are on the Anderson Bros. Bank, of Idaho Falls, bearing the name of Roberts Highway District No. 1 and are numbered from 1101 to 1200.

Portland, Ore.—Ivan MacKenzie, member of the British Columbia Parliament, recently had a conference with Gov. Clarence Martin and Director of Agriculture Robinson on the noxious weed bill now pending in the Washington legislature. MacKenzie objected to the bill in its present form, contending it would work an unnecessary hardship on Canadians who ship screenings in to the state, and urged an amendment to the bill which would require a Canadian shipper to obtain a permit showing he had sufficient machinery for grinding noxious weed seeds in the screenings to a point where they would not germinate. A similar amendment was defeated in the lower branch of the legislature. The bill has passed the house and now is awaiting action in the senate. Upper house leaders are of the opinion its chances of being acted upon during the special session are small.—F. K. H.

OLYMPIA LETTER

S. B. 92 makes it unlawful for any firm in the state to fail to comply with the terms of national codes.

H. B. 212 has been introduced, making a fund in the state treasury available for enforcement of the Commission Merchants Act.

According to the provisions of H. B. 180, which is a state agricultural adjustment act, introduced on Dec. 21, the marketing agreements would be permitted within the state on many agricultural products when not in conflict with nationals.

Judge Wilson, of the Superior Court of Thurston County, has found the Commission Merchants Act constitutional, which decision has the effect of ending the injunction against operation of the act and re-establishes immediately its enforcement.

A bill was introduced into the legislature on Dec. 21, known as H. B. 210, approved by the director of agriculture, which amends the law regarding the grain and hay inspection fund so that that fund will be confined to the purpose for which the fees were collected instead of being a part of the state general fund, as at present.

The following ruling was recently made by the State Tax Commission: "When a person takes possession of goods, wares or merchandise, either on consignment or otherwise, for the purpose of selling the same in his own name, such person is engaging in the business of selling tangible property and is subject to tax either as a wholesaler or as a retailer, depending upon the manner in which sales are made. This applies even tho the goods are delivered to the person under an agreement whereby the title to the goods is retained by the consignor until sale thereof is made by the consignee."

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings, S. D.—The elevator of the Farmers Shipping Ass'n was repainted recently and minor repairs made.

Elk Point, S. D.—On Dec. 26 the elevator property of Grace Manning was slightly damaged by fire of unknown origin.

Turton, S. D.—The property of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. was damaged by fire caused by an overheated stove on Dec. 29.

Madison, S. D.—F. H. McGowan, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has fully recovered from his recent operation for appendicitis and is now back on the job.

SOUTHEAST

Newport News, Va.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Elvtr. has been leased to the Continental Grain Co., and has been busy all fall. Several ships have been discharged into the house, something new for this port. There being no marine leg resort was had to tubs for discharge. These were dumped into open top cars (dump bottom coal cars) and moved to the elevator and dumped into the sinks at the rate of one car in eight minutes. The stevedoring company was able to load on an average of one car an hour (100,000 pounds) per hatch. All the wheat was from the west coast. The company now operating the house is known as the Newport News Elvtr. Co.

TENNESSEE

Hillside (Sharon p. o.), Tenn.—Freeman Bros. & Wood, who operate a feed mill on the highway two miles north of this place, have overhauled and repaired their mill.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Salem, Ore.—The sales tax, which provides for a 1½% tax on all retail sales, was passed in the closing hours of the special session of the legislature.

Portland, Ore.—Harold Vogel, formerly office manager of the Kansas City office of the Continental Export Co., is now located in this city with the Pacific Continental Grain Co.

Seattle, Wash.—Changes found desirable in the commission merchants law after several months of practical experience were carefully made by the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, revised by the ass'n's attorney and reviewed and approved by the state officials charged with its enforcement. It will be brot up at the next session of the legislature.

**Specialists in
Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Memphis, Tenn.—The Merchants Exchange will hold its annual election on Jan. 13. Charles G. Carter will be chosen pres. and H. L. McGeorge vice-pres., since they have no opponents. Eight directors will be elected out of 16 candidates.

TEXAS

Howe, Tex.—The monetary damage to the Kimbell Milling Co.'s plant on Dec. 3, when one elevator and an oat warehouse were destroyed and another elevator slightly damaged, as reported in the Journals last number, amounted to approximately \$10,000; 7,000 bus. of ear corn was destroyed and 20,000 bus. of oats damaged by water.

WISCONSIN

Beloit, Wis.—The Beloit Feed Co. has recently been organized here, with J. D. Talbot as manager.

Superior, Wis.—Superior and Duluth, Minn., elevator workers are being organized into an elevator workers union for the head of the lakes, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Grantsburg, Wis.—Grantsburg Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: F. H. Kraege, Lawrence E. Hart and William E. Torkelson; to manufacture feed and flour.

Superior, Wis.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., have let the contract for the construction of a 500,000-bu. elevator, to be erected on the company's bay-front site on Hughitt Av. The plant will house grain cleaning equipment.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Chester B. Pierce, who has been associated with M. G. Rankin & Co., grain brokerage house, retired early this month on account of ill health, and Morris J. Mills, who has been with the firm for 30 years, will carry on as sole trader of the firm.

Rewey, Wis.—The elevator here formerly operated by James Austin has been taken over by J. G. Williams, formerly of Elizabeth, Ill., who plans to make a number of repairs on the elevator, including painting it. He will operate as the J. G. Williams Elvtr. Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Clarence D. Moll has been appointed manager of the feed department of the Paetow Co., grain firm of this city. Mr. Moll has been associated with the feed division of the Franke Grain Co. and later manager of the feed department of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.

Fort Worth

The Fastest
Growing Grain
Market in the
Southwest
is the logical market for
your grain.

Try any of these Fort
Worth Grain and Cotton
Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Milwaukee, Wis.—A small workhouse has been erected at the Rialto Elvtr., owned by the North-Western Railway and operated by the Donahue-Stratton Grain Co., replacing the workhouse that burned last August. No addition to the storage capacity will be made at present. The grain in the tanks that was damaged at the time of the fire, principally by water, has been removed and the tanks filled again with grain. The capacity is over 1,000,000 bus.

Books Received

AMERICA SELF-CONTAINED marshals all the arguments against commerce with foreign countries and advocates the development of the resources of the United States to make the country independent. The author, Samuel Crowther, admits the necessity of importing such raw materials and foodstuffs as we cannot produce ourselves, ignoring the advisability of purchasing where natural advantages make production possible at the lowest cost. Cloth, 340 pages; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1933, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, presents a digest of data collected by all statistical agencies of the national government, as well as those of several private agencies and several states. It gives statistics on territorial and domestic area and population; immigration and emigration; education; public lands; climate; national, state, municipal and local government finances; money and banking; business finance; prices; wages and employment; transportation; foreign commerce; farms, farm products, farm animals and animal products, crops and foodstuffs, including all grains; manufactures and other subjects. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1.25.

THE RELATION OF MOISTURE TO RESPIRATION AND HEATING IN STORED OATS, by A. L. Bakke and N. L. Noecker, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, known as Research Bulletin No. 165, discusses Project No. 87 at the Experiment Station. Filled with graphs, tables and photos to illustrate its points, the bulletin concludes: "The great variation in oxygen consumption and heat production found in samples taken from the same lot was hardly expected. This great difference in the heat produced by oats with the same moisture content, especially when poorly aerated, may account for the 'heat-pockets' which are common in oats and other grain under storage. . . . With a decreasing moisture content the respiratory activity of both oats and associated micro-organisms is lowered . . . under ordinary conditions when moisture content is below 15%, the respiration is so small that the heat produced is radiated." The bulletin is free.

THE MOTOR TRUCK RED BOOK AND DIRECTORY is a beautifully bound volume of 725 pages that expresses the development of the motor truck from the simple road vehicle to the modern transport it has become. It treats of the development, growth and advantages of truck transportation; highways; selection of motor trucks; electric trucks; finance plans; operation and operating costs; the effects of motor truck traffic on a variety of industries and commodities, and countless other phases of trucking. Of even greater importance to the man who operates or uses truck service is its authoritative reference to dimensional and weight regulations; principles of truck insurance; taxation; freight terminals and traffic management; bills of lading and shipping forms; co-ordination with rail and water lines; express service; national and state regulatory laws affecting common and contract truck carriers; and U. S. supreme court decisions. Well illustrated with charts and tables, it is conveniently indexed for handy reference, and it gives a national directory of motor truck carriers, showing the carrier's address, the names of its officers, principal points covered, insurance coverage, methods of quoting rates, and the names of states issuing certificates for operation, making this volume invaluable to shippers. Published by the publishers of the well-known Freight Traffic Red Book, the Traffic Publishing Co., Inc., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City. Price \$10.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the —R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price 90c, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Landlord's Lien.—One receiving price of property sold by him with notice that another has lien on property may be compelled in equity to account for price as being held in trust, or may be sued at law for money had and received.—*Patton v. Darden*. *Supreme Court of Alabama*. 148 South. 806.

Landlord's Lien.—Affidavit attempting to foreclose landlord's special lien on crops raised in 1931, and execution issued thereon, held void because showing on their face that money and articles furnished by landlord were for 1930 as well as for 1931, and because asserting general lien on live stock (Civ. Code 1910, § 3348, subsec. 3).—*Parker v. Bond*. *Court of Appeals of Georgia*. 170 S. E. 331.

Lien for Seed.—One furnishing seed rice for partnership lands leased on shares held entitled on partnership's receivership to privilege and preference over ordinary creditors on proceeds of partnership's share of crop (Act No. 100 of 1906; Act No. 211 of 1908; R. C. C. art. 3217, subd. 1).—*In re Meaux Bros. Opposition of Simon Rice Mill*. *Supreme Court of Louisiana*. 149 South. 886.

Warehousemen's Bonds.—Warehouse company's bond held separate bond for each elevator described therein, limited to amount specified for each (Laws 1927, c. 155, § 10). Provision that only one warehouse bond "need be" given for line of elevators under same control or operation does not preclude Railroad Commissioners from requiring bond for each warehouse (Laws 1927, c. 155, § 10).—*State ex rel. Larkin. Board of Railroad Commissioners v. Wheat Growers Warehouse Co.* *Supreme Court of North Dakota*. 249 N. W. 718.

Collision of Grain Barges.—Steamship held negligent in leaving pier without notifying grain boats moored at end of pier to move or having them moved by tugs, as respects liability for collision of steamship with barges when hawser between steamship and tug parted. Failure of tug to stand by grain barges moored at pier as ordered held negligence, and constituted contributing cause of collision with barges by steamship leaving pier when hawser between steamship and tug parted and caused steamship to swing against barges.—*The Elizabeth M. Baker*. *U. S. District Court, New York*. 3 Fed. Supp. 977.

Paying Seller's Drafts.—Agreement of elevator company with bank to pay seller 100 per cent for wheat purchased at elevator company's quotations, with understanding that seller guarantee weights and grades held not to render elevator company liable on drafts drawn by seller which did not in fact represent wheat. The Trinidad Co. had an arrangement with H. J. Ward to buy grain at Tucumari, N. M. Twenty-one drafts were made by Ward, but the last four were not paid, because a certificate that the wheat was on hand was not attached.—*American National Bank v. Trinidad Bean & Elevator Co.* *Supreme Court of New Mexico*. 24 Pac. (2d) 1105.

Injury in Wagon Dump at Elevator.—Whether prospective grain buyer, injured when her foot allegedly caught in hole covered by rubber belting between grating and scale platform of grain elevator, was licensee or invitee acting within scope of implied invitation, and whether owner was negligent, held for jury. In action for injuries sustained by prospective grain buyer at grain elevator, evidence held to show that one defendant, though formerly supervising running of elevator, was at time of injury merely mortgagee and creditor of ele-

vator owner, and as such not liable for damages caused by owner's negligence.—*Jane Jones v. E. S. Woodworth & Co. and Stevens*. *Supreme Court of South Dakota*. 249 N. W. 799. [The lady drove to the elevator to buy grain for her chickens. She walked on the grating in the driveway, when her foot caught between the grating and the scale platform and she fell, breaking her right limb 3 inches below the hip. The scale platform had a clearance of 1½ ins. all around it, which was increased to 4 ins. by movement of the platform. The lady stepped on the piece of rubber belting that concealed the hole between the last slat and the platform. It seems that H. A. Stevens, co-defendant, operated the elevator, and the judgment against him for \$1,850 was affirmed and reversed as to Woodworth & Co.]

Foreclosure of Government Loan on Elevator Property.—In the government's suit against co-operative association to foreclose mortgage securing loan granted by Farm Board, defendant could not claim credit for wheat allegedly delivered to stabilization corporations as government agencies, where claims were not presented to accounting officers of government before suit (Agricultural Marketing Act [7 USCA §§ 521-535]; 28 USCA § 774). In suit to foreclose mortgage given to secure loan made by Federal Farm Board under Agricultural Marketing Act, defendant held not entitled to question constitutionality of act (Agricultural Marketing Act [7 USCA §§ 521-535]). There are very appealing equities in defendant's position, but we cannot set aside well-established and fundamental legal principles to assist in righting this situation. The trial court was justified in entering a decree for plaintiff.—*North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n, defendant, v. United States*. *U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals*. 66 Fed. (2d) 573. [The Wheat Growers Ass'n in resisting the foreclosure showed that it had delivered 3,985,646 bus. of wheat on the order of the Farm Board to the Stabilization Corporation for which no consideration was received, and that in June, 1931, the amount owing by the Farm Board to the defendant Growers Ass'n was more than \$500,000 in excess of the sum necessary to pay the note and mortgage.]

Unlawful for Federal Officeholders to Promote Legislation

It is charged that the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has instructed employees to make speeches at meetings of clubs, schools, civic ass'ns and elsewhere advocating the enactment of the Tugwell bill amending the pure food and drugs act, in violation of the federal law forbidding employees to attempt to influence legislation, reading as follows:

"No part of the money appropriated by any act shall, in the absence of express authorization by congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a member of congress to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers and employees of the United States from communicating to members of congress on the request of any member or to congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business."

The penalty provided for violation is removal from office and a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

Would Continue Export Subsidy

Portland, Ore.—During a recent session of the Wheat League of Eastern Oregon, the warehousing and production com'te asked that the government use more care in procuring data on acreage and production. It asked that changes be made in the grades on certain kinds of wheat, praised the agricultural adjustment act and made recommendations for the use of contract acreage under that plan.

Orris Dorman, pres. of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n, expressed the opinion that continuance of the subsidy plan was necessary for the wheat growers of the northwest.

Harold Sanford of Portland also spoke on world markets for wheat. He believed that the subsidy plan would have to be continued for several years, or until the surplus was cleaned up.—F. K. H.

The Rome Oil Mill, Rome, Ga., has been fined \$50 on a plea of guilty to having shipped cottonseed meal that was adulterated and misbranded.



WE DO OUR PART

WITH A

GRAIN DRIER

Without a
BOILER
that's

a

RANDOLPH

Regardless of weather
conditions, you won't
be fooled any of the
time on—

CAPACITY, EFFICIENCY
and
FINISHED PRODUCT

Write for catalog.

O. W. RANDOLPH CO.

Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Arizona Seed & Floral Co. has moved to new and larger quarters.

Crawford, Neb.—W. I. Lyons has bought out H. B. Golden in the Tri-State Seed Co.

Monticello, Ind.—G. E. Dawson, Delphi, has established the Monticello Feed & Seed Store.

Santa Ana, Cal.—A warehouse, storage, and cleaning plant is being built of hollow tile for R. A. Haven, local seedsman.

Sioux City, Ia.—J. R. Wise, for 25 years associated with the Sioux City Seed Co., has taken charge of the Sioux City branch of the Nebraska Seed Co.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Holmes Seed & Feed Co. has been organized here and has begun business handling a general retail line of seeds, feeds and insecticides.

Sherwood, Ore.—The Washco Seed & Feed Co. has moved its stock to its store in Beaverton, and quit the Sherwood field. The milling, cleaning and mixing machinery, owned by A. Blatchford, of Portland, remains here.

Toledo, O.—Charles O. Wilcox, now associated with F. H. Woodruff & Sons, has his headquarters here. He was formerly with Isbell Seed Co., and is the present chairman of the membership com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Pueblo, Colo.—Fifteen counties were represented at the 12th annual Colorado Pure Seed Show which closed Dec. 19. John Erion had the champion single ear in the large yellow dent corn class. Dixon Burkett took first in millet seed.

Joplin, Mo.—The Carlson Seed Co. has planned construction of a one and one-half story fireproof building adjoining its present structure, and replacing an old frame building. A feature of the new building will be a front driveway into the store for loading and unloading purposes.

San Antonio, Tex.—Death followed a heart attack suffered by 73 year old Ferdinand Staffel, pioneer seed dealer here. Born in Witzenhausen, Germany, he came to this country in 1884, and established his seed business in 1892. Mr. Staffel is survived by his widow, one son, and seven daughters.

Olympia, Wash.—The House has passed the Noxious Weed Seeds Bill (H.B. 100, 1933) which duplicates the old so-called Screenings Bill, including no amendment which would permit importation of screenings for use by the importer on his own premises. The original Screenings Bill was vetoed by Gov. Martin.

Madison, Wis.—Among interesting features at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n, held here Jan. 10, was an illustrated lecture by Prof. L. F.

Graber, University of Wisconsin, on "New Developments in Alfalfa." Mr. Parker of Fennimore, told "How to Meet Low Grade and Cheap Seed Competition."

Ladak alfalfa produced the largest hay yields and appeared to be the best variety for dry-land farming, in tests with alfalfa, sweet clover, and a variety of grasses at the Archer Field Experiment Station in Wyoming. The alfalfa yielded more hay in rows, especially the wider rows, than when drilled. Alfalfa production on dry land appeared to depend largely upon fall and spring precipitation. Mixed stands of crested wheat grass and alfalfa produced larger yields of hay than either seeded alone.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.—Edward F. Dibble, founder and pres. of "Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower," died at his winter home in West Palm Beach, Fla., on Dec. 25. Failing in health for some time, Mr. Dibble had gone south in hopes of improvement. Active in farm circles, Mr. Dibble built a successful, widespread seed business. Active management falls on his partner, Hayward Martin. A vigorous, unique personality, Mr. Dibble had countless friends who join with his widow and son, in mourning his passing.

Change in Label Requirements Protested

A tentative proposal among state seed law enforcement officials that the labeling requirements on legume seeds be changed to show hard seed content, aroused the ire of Henry Michels, Fond du Lac, Wis., seedsman. He wrote to J. C. Mohler, State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan., chairman of the com'te on uniform state seed labels, saying:

Our objection is based upon three factors: 1. Little is known definitely as to the agricultural value of hard seeds. Laboratory tests merely indicate that they do not germinate within a specified time under artificial conditions. Little is known of their performance in the field but, it has never been proven that high hard seed content is of importance in affecting stands. Some years ago, a fellowship was established by the American Seed Trade Association co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the University of Wisconsin for the express purpose of research into this field. After three years, Dr. Hans Schmidt, who was in charge of the work, was unable to formulate any definite conclusions.

2. Any requirement relating to labeling of hard seeds is difficult to enforce. Duplicate tests on the same sample will agree reasonably in their total percentages of germinated seed plus hard seed but the respective percentages of these two factors will vary over a wide range.

3. Labeling of legumes as to hard seed percentages results in embarrassment to retailers in their contacts with consumers. At the same time, it does not aid the latter in making an intelligent selection. If they examine the tag at all, they read only that part which designates immediate germination. Without further thought, they conclude that the balance is without value.

If farmers were well enough informed on seed matters to understand what hard seed is, there would be no serious objection to indicating its presence even though the information be of no

value to the buyer. But when not one in a thousand farmers knows even the fundamentals of it and when purchasers are often misled in their selections because of an unenlightened interpretation of the tag, then the labeling becomes an unmitigated evil.

Low Quality Sorghum Seed Seized

Six federal seed act cases brought against 161 bags of sorghum seed possessed by six Birmingham and Bessemer, Ala., dealers, resulted in seizure of the merchandise. It was labeled "Germ. 84," "Apprx. Germ. 84" and "Apprx. Germ. 81," and was shipped by the Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo., on March 16, 1933, to Birmingham.

The seed actually germinated "not more than 53.4%, 19.2% and 36%, respectively." No claimant appeared and the court ordered the seed destroyed or ground for feed.

Corn Varieties for Central Pennsylvania

In variety tests of corn for grain from 1909 to 1932, College White Cap, a local strain of yellow dent, and Mifflin County Leaming were outstanding, ripening well nearly every year.

Local unnamed strains of White Cap from several counties yielded as high, but matured nearly a week later. In years when it ripened, Sweepstakes yielded high, but it matures too late at the station.

Among varieties compared for silage from 1915 to 1931, Lancaster Sure Crop, 100-Day Bristol, and Sweepstakes made nearly the same yields of dry matter and of total nutrients. Eureka produced more green material but a lower yield of nutrients.—*Pennsylvania Station Bulletin* 289.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds in December and since July 1, in pounds, is compared with the corresponding figures for 1932, by the Bureau of Plant Industry as follows:

Kind of seed	December		July 1 to December 31	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	5,200
Bluegrass	.....	.....	.....	8,300
Canada	.....	1,100	63,800	.....
Clover, crimson	.....	5,500	1,977,000	687,800
Clover, white	149,400	311,900	379,100	942,900
Mixtures, clover	.....	.....	11,000	1,000
Rape, winter	319,600	1,269,700	3,895,700	3,421,800
Ryegrass, English	90,800	105,500	231,800	225,500
Ryegrass, Italian	.....	.....	21,600	13,900
Vetch, hairy	121,300	21,800	3,134,000	1,617,200
Vetch, Hungarian	.....	.....	239,700	.....
Vetch, spring	110,200	.....	615,300	.....
Bentgrass	2,000	6,900	12,200	31,800
Clover, suckling	.....	.....	11,600	4,300
Dog's tail, crested	600	6,600	1,300	8,900
Fescue, chewing	132,900	15,400	724,000	386,200
Fescue, other	11,500	46,000	52,900	106,100
Grass, rescue	.....	2,200	4,400	3,700
Grass, rough-stalked meadow	6,900	58,300	244,800	89,400
Peas, winter	.....	.....	2,712,100	*
Trefoil, yellow	.....	.....	2,000	8,400

*Not reported last year.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEED CORN

Hand Picked, Sorted, Butted and Tipped—90% to 100% Germination. Car Lots or Assorted Car Lots.

White Pearl, Silver Mine, Red Cob White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, Gold Mine.

Sugar and Sweet Corn — several varieties.

Good Quality—Prices Very Reasonable

COUNCIL BLUFFS SEED CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

HARBIN LESPEDEZA

For Northern States

Legume soil builder. Grows on sour ground where clovers fail. Limited amounts of seed from Original government strain.

PRATT SEED FARMS, Decatur, Ill.

Harbin Lespedeza Matures in the North

A boon to farmers, seedsmen, and the feed trade in northern states is Harbin lespedeza now being developed in this country. Ever since Korean and other varieties of lespedeza came to the south to build up acid, sour soils and make pastures bloom in the months of drought and short feed, seedsmen and farmers have wished for a lespedeza that would grow and mature in northern states.

Harbin lespedeza is the answer. A year ago a press release made the first announcement. It said:

A new, hardy, drought-resistant, early strain of Korean lespedeza introduced from Manchuria, and under trial by the U. S. Department of Agriculture promises to fill a big gap in New England and other northern pastures and to push the American lespedeza belt 200 miles or more north.

Many northern pastures become brown and bare in summer and the new lespedeza makes its best growth then. Altho ordinary Korean lespedeza do not mature north of the southern boundary of Michigan, the new strain has matured at Middlebury, Vt., and at Augusta, Mich. It grows readily in sour soil, such as many New England pastures have.

The new lespedeza, which looks so good . . . is an annual leguminous plant which was discovered growing wild in a Russian cemetery, at Harbin, Manchuria . . . It matures seed about two months after spring seeding where ordinary Korean lespedeza must have nearly three months to make a crop. It has been grown successfully on experimental plots in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin.

Plantings of Harbin in the Illinois Corn Belt have shown early maturity, rapid and vigorous growth and high tolerance of acid soils. This newest variety promises to be as great a boon to the poor acid soils from the lower Corn Belt, north into Canada, as its predecessor has been to the south. What lespedeza has done for the south is pictured in a report from Kentucky, which says:

During the last five years, Korean lespedeza has made a phenomenal march to occupy at present a million acres of Kentucky soil that otherwise would stand washy and nude during the year. The acreage in Kentucky has nearly doubled each year since 1926. Few other crops in the history of agriculture have made such a wild-fire spread.

On red clay that starts for lower levels with the first sprinkle of rain, lespedeza covers the ground, checking this run-off. The crop seems to thrive on soils that are in the lower registers of the soil acidity scale, in fact on soils so acid that the ordinary clovers will not grow. Where no other legume will stick during the first summer, lespedeza during the past five years has shown a wonderful adaptability to furnish hay that analyzes like alfalfa, yet shatters enough seed on the soil to produce a good crop the coming year.

A single year often produces an unbeliev-

able transformation in a field. Early August may show a bare, crumbly red soil, with thousands of tiny seams and yawning gullies. The same time the next August, the same ground growing lespedeza may carry a thick carpet of luxuriant hay. Later the thresher may turn out nearly 500 lbs. of Korean lespedeza seed per acre. The seed is a brownish black miniature of buckwheat, and when the hull is removed, it appears as a shiny black bead.

Something of the ability of lespedeza to reseed itself is told in the remarks of Prof. C. A. Helm, of the Missouri Experimental Station, who said:

An experience we have had indicates it may be unnecessary to resow Korean after plowing. This plot was planted to Korean lespedeza seven years ago. It was allowed to reseed itself twice. Then it was plowed two successive years for corn and for soybeans. The third year it was disked and seeded to oats. The following fall it was plowed and sowed to wheat. In the fall of 1931 it was plowed again and last spring was worked down for a seedbed and planted to lespedeza Sericea. Korean came up to a full stand of the plot altho the last seed produced there was five years ago. That leads us to believe the farmer can plow twice in any rotation, once he has established Korean, and then have it volunteer when he is ready for it.

Isaac C. Pratt, grain and seed dealer at Roseville, Ill., planted Harbin last year on his farm. The crop matured, and yielded 316 lbs. of re-cleaned seed, in spite of unfavorable growing conditions. Mr. Pratt has become a great enthusiast for Harbin lespedeza, which he believes will prove a long wished blessing to farmers and seedsmen in northern states where sour soils refuse to grow clovers and need the nitrogen that lespedeza is able to capture from the air. His enthusiasm has led him to plan extensive seed production on his own farms.

Reed Canary Grass

Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinaceae*) has continued to give favorable results at the Coddington sub-station, and also on the University farm at Madison. This perennial native grass appeals to many farmers because it thrives and furnishes hay and pasture on low or overflow land. The feeding value is reported superior to most other tame grasses, excepting legumes.

Unfertilized plots on deep peat soil at Coddington in an experiment by A. R. Albert (Soils) produced an average yield of 13,093 pounds of hay per acre for 1931 and 1932, or an average of 3.27 tons per acre per year. On sandy peat the average yield was only 1.02 tons per acre per year. It is evident that this crop should not be planted on sandy peat if deep peat is available. When plots on the deep peat were fertilized with potash, substantial increases were secured. When 200 pounds of 50 per cent potash and 200 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate per acre were applied before sowing an average yield of 4.25 tons of hay per acre per year was obtained.

Good stands were secured when five pounds of seed per acre was broadcast. The largest yields at Coddington, however, have come when the seed was drilled in rows 16 to 24 inches apart. This requires two to three pounds of seed per acre.

Although the price of reed canary grass seed has dropped, it is still quite expensive because the seed matures progressively from the tip

downward, shatters as it matures, and until improved harvesting methods are perfected it is still necessary to harvest the seed by hand.

A New Disinfectant for Field Seed

BY J. HUNTER GOODING, JR.

The Bayer-Semesan Co., which pioneered in the development of mercurial seed treatments in this country, announces the introduction of radically new organic mercurial disinfectants for seed corn, and wheat, oats and barley.

As a result of ten years of research work at a cost of \$500,000, "New Improved Ceresan" has been made available to grain growers. The toxic ingredient is *ethyl mercury phosphate*.

By making use of certain, newly discovered principles, technical workers have developed a formula which reduces the cost of dust disinfectant of grain seed to about 2 cents per bushel. The previous cost of treating grain seeds with organic mercurial ranged from 6 to 10 cents per bushel.

Tests of this new type of disinfectant show not only that it is highly effective in the control of smut and stripe, but that it eliminates many of the disagreeable features formerly connected with the dust treatment of seed. As ordinarily used, it is said to do away with the objections by grain growers to breathing dust-laden air. More uniform drilling of the treated seed and lack of drill damage are said to be other advantages of the product.

Reports of tests which have been received show, under actual farm conditions in Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, that in a large majority of cases, this Improved Ceresan served a double purpose. It is claimed that not only were smut and stripe controlled, but, in addition, the treatment often improved the stand and increased the yield of grain from one to five bushels per acre.

The new disinfectant for field seed and sweet corn is "New Improved Semesan Jr." In the announcement to the trade, it is stated that the formula, "even down to the inert ingredients, is completely new and based on entirely different principles." And, further, "this new product is the smoothest seed corn dust ever developed. The treated seed drops just as uniformly and accurately as untreated seed through any make or type of planter."

Careful observation of the results of the use of this seed corn disinfectant was made on twenty-eight different farms in four of the largest corn-growing states. It was reported that the treatment improved the stand in twenty-seven of the twenty-eight tests and increased the yield in twenty-six of them. The increases in yield ran as high as 22 per cent, while the average increase in yield was nearly 10 per cent. These tests, made in 1933, are typical of reported results during the past three years.

This should prove a profitable side line for every country elevator operator.

Export sales of 8,007,000 bus. of wheat and wheat in the form of flour has been concluded thru the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n up to Dec. 12.

"Trends in Fumigation" was the title of a paper read by Earle P. Collins at the New York meeting Dec. 5 of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December compared with December, 1932, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	303,000	121,000	1,000	.....
Duluth	29,515	267,149	.....	.....
Fort William...	5,196	39,968	2,159	98
Minneapolis ..	119,170	167,950	70,370	199,860
Superior	1,985	28,381	.....	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson ..	58,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	26,400	32,400	7,000	7,200
Los Angeles ..	39,063	32,805	.....	.....
Wichita .....	.....	2,600	.....	1,300
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati ..	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	126,000	121,500	12,000	34,500
New Orleans ..	1,400	2,800	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs. ..	916,000	801,000	101,000	345,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	428,365	.....	66,155	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs. ..	439,000	759,000	466,000	774,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	63,820	.....	68,755	25,490
SOY BEANS				
Peoria, bus.	45,000	112,000	.....	.....
St. Louis, bus. .	33,000	.....	1,500	43,900

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

OLDEST AND BEST COMMERCIAL SEED LABORATORY

Purity and Germination Tests
Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Greatly Reduced Rates.

2113 2nd National Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio

Quick Accurate Impartial

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Most Encouraging Outlook for Field Seed Trade

Wholesale dealers in farm and field seeds are bubbling over with enthusiasm regarding the most promising prospect for a strong demand for better field seeds this spring than for many years. The AAA's restriction of the acreage planted to cotton, wheat and corn will drive many farmers to devote more acres to legumes and feed crops.

Notwithstanding the AAA is granting bonuses and loans with a lavish hand to farmers who contract to *reduce* the acres allotted to the growing of cotton, wheat and corn the Committee on Agriculture of the U. S. Senate has unanimously ordered a favorable report upon the Smith bill, which appropriates \$100,000,000 for loans to farmers for seed. Both factors should help to strengthen the demand for seed of first quality.

Wholesale dealers in field seeds everywhere are most optimistic regarding the prospective spring trade, and it is to be hoped the large volume in sight will not lead those overly eager for a lion's share of the business to cut all profit out of the trade they do capture. Less volume and surer profits are always far more gratifying after the planting season is passed.

The convictions of the dealers whose letters follow are firmly supported by the opinions of many others:

Enlarged Demand for Legumes

Milwaukee, Jan. 5.—It looks to us as though we would have an enlarged demand for forage crops, principally the legumes, and of these in all probability, Sweet Clover will be in greater demand than usual, followed by Red Clover and Alfalfa in the order named.

Stocks being very moderate, it does look to us as though the various jobbers should cover a good portion of their requirements while the desired quality is available.—Courteen Seed Co., S. G. Courteen, President.

Demand for Seed Will Be Good

Madison, Wis., Jan. 5.—We are looking for a decidedly strong demand for spring sowing for red clover, alsike, sweet clover, timothy and alfalfa. Production of all of these items in 1933 except alfalfa, was much smaller than usual and in spite of a somewhat larger crop of alfalfa owing to a small carry over the supply of that is below normal.

We think there will also be a good demand for seed grain, especially oats and barley, as the 1933 crops of both of these was way below the average and the quality generally poor. Good seed stocks of oats and barley will be scarce.—L. L. Olds Seed Co., L. L. Olds, President.

Demand for Legumes Should Be Heavy

Morris, Ill., Jan. 4.—The contract acreage should create a heavy demand for field seeds this coming season. A great many of our farmers who have signed up for reduced acreage are planning on putting in alfalfa, others soybeans in this acreage. There is about one-third of the corn sealed in this county, according to reports, and more applications are being received daily.

The corn-hog plan will increase the contract acreage and this land will all have to be seeded to some kind of a crop that will tend to improve the land. This should create a heavy demand for legumes.—Morris Grain & Seed Co., M. H. Wilcox.

Expect Very Active Market

Richmond, Va.—Buying in general has been a little more active than usual, but the price of seeds seems to be about the same. When the buying market opens in the latter part of February, we expect a very active market.—Diggs & Beadles Seed Co., Inc., W. C. Putchis, Sec'y-Treas.

Looks for Shortages in Seeds

Denver, Colo.—Before the season is over we look for shortages on Brome Grass, all varieties of Millet, and Sudan Grass.

German and Siberian Millet are already short and stocks are hard to find. Hog Millet stocks are not large and will be used up long before the next crop will come on the market.—The Barteldes Seed Co., By Armin Barteldes.

Farmers Demanding Better Seed

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 6.—We are of the opinion that there will be a better demand for field seeds during the next few months than there has been for several years in our locality during the same period. The farmers in this section are becoming more aware of the fact that low grade seeds are high at any price, and are demanding a better quality of seed than they did formerly.—The C. S. Brent Seed Co.

Through Buying Mixed Seed

Marysville, O., Jan. 4.—In 1932 all clover seeds were of very fine quality. We find the reverse true this year and the best grades somewhat scarce. It is our opinion that folks to some extent are through buying mixed seed, the cheapest they can get, and are going back to some of the better grades. Unfortunately, prices are too high, but perhaps the short crop justifies this. This is the season when seedsmen are filled with optimism and usually bid stuff up too high. Perhaps we are doing it again. Prospects for sales are decidedly better than last season.—O. M. Scott & Sons Co., D. G. Scott.

Demanding Better Seed

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 5.—We cannot see how the acreage restrictions will have any effect upon the demand for seed in our territory as the AAA have not operated as far as we know in New England except possibly upon tobacco which is in southern New England and out of our territory.

Our district as we believe has been inclined to use good seeds and year by year are becoming a little more careful in regard to quality. Owing to the poor outlook for hay the last season there was more demand for Japanese Millet and Hungarian than usual.—E. W. Bailey & Co., G. C. B.

Demand for Field Seeds Will Be Large

Milwaukee, Wis.—It is my opinion that the prospective demand for all kinds of FARM and FIELD seeds during the next few months will be large. I perhaps am in as good a position as anybody to render an opinion of this kind because I am in close contact with all large distributors of FARM seeds in this Country and Canada, both by personal visits and thru my office.

During the fall months I have traveled from here to the Pacific Coast and then to the Atlantic Coast and found an entirely different outlook from that which prevailed last season. There is no doubt in my mind but that there is going to be an excellent demand and the situation generally looks most encouraging.—W. H. Crossland.

Red Clover Will Be Easy to Obtain

Toledo, O., Jan. 4.—In our estimation there won't be any grades of Red Clover that will be hard to obtain. It looks to the writer as though there was an overabundance of this and we believe the AAA acreage has been taken care of, as the government placed its order quite some time ago.

We, however, look for a fair business provided the government will loan some of the farmers money with which to buy their spring seeds. A great many of those who have or had money have already bought.—S. W. Flower & Co., by C. S. B.

Expect Full Demand for Seeds

Portage, Wis., Jan. 4.—We expect and anticipate a full normal demand for garden seeds and field seeds during the next few months.

The agricultural situation is in much better condition than it was a year ago. This is owing entirely to governmental assistance in the way of farm loans and higher prices for grain.

The dairy situation is still a dark one in Wisconsin and with a fair improvement in prices for butter fat, poultry and eggs we would feel that the agricultural situation in Wisconsin was in a good healthy condition.—T. H. Cochran Co., by T. H. C.

Timothy Shortest Item on Seed Bill

Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 4.—It is our personal opinion that if the AAA functions properly, there will be an acute shortage of field seeds. In these uncertain times we can find no previous experience that will permit us to express anything other than a "thought" as to conditions. In normal times we would be willing to rate our opinion as being an actual fact.

The demand for Alsike Clover should exceed the supply. Red Clovers, Sweet Clover and Alfalfa should be absorbed. With the carry-over stocks of Blue Grass, Red Top and Orchard Grass, we feel that available supplies will probably be cleaned up. Timothy Seed is perhaps the shortest item on the seed bill. With no carry-over to speak of from previous crops and with only 40 per cent of a crop this past season, coupled to the fact that there is every indication of a large export demand, places Timothy in the position of being the shortest of all crops.—Northwestern Seed Co., by D. P. C.

"Feed Acreage Will Be Increased Tremendously"

Minot, N. Dak., Jan. 5.—Western North Dakota and northeastern Montana will undoubtedly comply approximately ninety per cent in reduction of wheat acreage in order to get their wheat allotment checks.

Approximately half of the 1933 crop of wheat is still in the country even though a small crop. This coupled with the wheat allotment checks and such seed loans as might be made by the government this spring should induce farmers to increase their feed acreage tremendously.

We anticipate a heavy increase in corn acreage for consumption on the farm. This has been the only successful feed crop raised the past three years. If oats and barley were available in plentiful quantities at reasonable prices there would be considerable of these grains go in but it is going to be difficult to get enough seed oats to take care of the demand.

Should moisture be plentiful in the spring, which it is not or has not been, for several years, there would be considerable increase in acreage of sweet clover, grass seeds and legumes. Brome grass acreage has been increasing steadily the past three years.—Valker-Christensen Co., A. M. Christensen.

Unprecedented Demand for All Varieties Expected

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—We cannot help but feel that due to the acreage restriction program of the Government and the millions that are being poured into agricultural communities, an unprecedented demand for all varieties of field seeds is to be expected. Nature fortunately provided for some fair sized crops, such as Korean Lespedeza, which should be most popular this coming season on account of its low price.

We have to face, on the other hand, an acute shortage of other varieties of field seeds. This should mean that high prices are to be expected on such items as timothy, red clover, alsike and others.

There is already an active demand for late planting seeds such as cowpeas and soybeans. All in all, it looks very promising.—Corneli Seed Company, C. Robt. Pommer, Vice-Pres.

New Bull Factors in the Seed Markets

Chicago, Ill.—The prospective demand for choice, clean field seeds is so good we feel that a great many varieties will be impossible to secure at the end of the sowing season. The entering of the government into the market for seeds, which will be given free wherever land is eroded, will introduce a new purchasing power which has not been fully discounted as yet especially since the government has recently doubled the appropriation for funds available to stop erosion. This makes \$10,000,000.00 available for this purpose.

There will also be an increased demand for field seeds to be sown on the acreage which has been taken out of cultivation by corn and wheat farmers. In addition to this we have short crops of all field seeds at the present time. These unusual sources of demand coupled with limited crops should make good seeds very scarce by the latter part of the season.—Allied Seed Company, Inc., Eugene Kraus, Sales Manager.

Unusually Heavy Demand for Seed

Richmond, Va., Jan. 6.—We are thoroughly convinced there will be an unusually heavy demand the coming year throughout our southern territory and, in fact, nearly all over the country, for field seed, especially legumes such as Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Lespedeza, Clovers, etc.

First, there are comparatively light stocks all over the country so far as we can learn. Speaking more particularly now for our immediate territory, which comprises practically the thirteen Southern States, we think the demand for Soy Beans and other legumes is going to be larger than for many years. The crop throughout this territory is very short, hardly thirty to forty per cent of normal.

In addition to that we see by the papers that the farmers of the South have received for their crops this year nearly fifty per cent more in actual money than they have had for years. Many merchants report that they have been recently collecting throughout this territory bills two, three and four years old with interest for past due time. Georgia is reported to have gotten double the amount for her crop this year that she did last.

In addition to this, which will greatly enhance the demand for legumes in our opinion, the government in its curtailment of acreage program has required that such curtailed acreage must be planted in legumes or cover crops for home consumption, and the farmers have received large cash compensation for such curtailment. This, in addition to the better prices received for their products, gives them ample funds to carry on the program of planting more cover crops, etc. We think all of these factors working together should result in a very much better trade for the seedsmen and the feed and grain dealers throughout this territory than for many years.—The Carter Venable Co., Inc., A. Reid Venable, Pres.

Cowpeas in Great Demand

Columbia, S. C.—We are very optimistic over the Field Seed outlook for 1934. The Government is buying a great many grass seeds and it looks like we will see much higher prices on particularly Carpet Grass, Bermuda Grass, Timothy and Red Top.

Cowpeas are in great demand. Buyers are buying at low prices feverishly and it looks as if the crop right now is in strong hands. We look for much higher prices on Cowpeas, maybe a 100% increase in the present very low price. Soy Beans are short in supply and in good demand.—B. B. Kirkland Seed Co., B. B. Kirkland, Jr., Pres.

Anticipating Unusually Heavy Demand

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3.—We are anticipating an unusually heavy demand for seedings this year in our district, particularly on account of the reduction of wheat and corn acreage. Many of our Kansas and Missouri acres will need to be sown to field seeds.

There is an unusual interest in the use of Korean Lespedeza, which will help to dispose of a large seed production raised this year in Missouri. We believe Red Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover will come in for their fair proportion of trade.—Peppard Seed Company, J. G. P., Jr.

Outlook for Healthy Demand Never as Good

Lima, O., Jan. 4.—In all the years we have been in this business we have never felt as optimistic, nor felt the outlook for an unusually healthy demand for field seeds has been as good as it is at the present time. We believe the next 90 days will prove the most satisfactory to the wholesale field seed dealer we have had during the same length of time during the last ten years.

There is no surplus of any consequence in either red clover, alsike, alfalfa, sweet clover or timothy, which comprise the principal field seeds. And what little field seeds there are in this country are in the hands of strong dealers who can well afford to carry them for the expected spring demand. We are through with distressed sales, which have been the great depressing influence in our business the past few years.

We believe alsike seeds in particular of high purity are so scarce that they will be almost impossible to buy before 60 days roll around, and next possibly in scarcity would be the high quality red clover.—The Ackerman Company.

Optimistic Regarding Seed Business

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 4.—We are very optimistic regarding the prospective field seed business for the spring of 1934. Early booking has been very satisfactory and we are having more inquiries than we have had for several years.

It has been a mystery to us where the farmers were able to get money to buy seed during the last three years, but each season they came along and bought about the usual amount. While prices of their products are extremely low, they will have some of the money passed out by the Federal Government. This should stimulate demand for field seeds.

We are anticipating an excellent demand for alfalfa, as this has been the surest crop, and, in fact, parts of Indiana the only hay crop that withstood the drought during the last two summers.

We also look for a greater demand for soybeans. Farmers realize that this crop is very short and are already booking beans for April and May delivery. In the last few days we have had numerous inquiries from farmers in southern Ohio and southern Indiana and from present indications we would hazard a guess that seed beans will be very scarce and very high before the planting season.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Secy.

Formaldehyde Dust for Oats?

Sayre and Thomas of the Ohio Exp. Sta. at Wooster, O., have been pioneers in the dust treatment with formaldehyde, and after having experimented for four years have the following report:

Formaldehyde, in the liquid or so-called dry forms, has long been recommended for grain treatment. Its effectiveness is unquestioned, yet it has not gained general favor because there is a reluctance regarding the use of any form of wet treatment for grains, and also there have been many instances of serious injury to germination. Formaldehyde is a gas in solution, it is cheap and, in many respects, is an ideal fungicide. The gas is readily volatile and is effective only during the short period that it is being liberated. After the gas escapes, no undesirable residual deposits are left.

Because of the gaseous and volatile nature of the substance, it was thought probable that it could be adapted for use in the dust form, also when used as a dust that it would be less likely to produce seed injury, than in the liquid form of treatment. The dusts were prepared by first mixing equal parts by weight of 40 per cent formaldehyde with either charcoal, finely ground or infusorial earth. This concentration was much too expensive for practical use and was, therefore, made the basis from which the different dilutions were made. In these tests, dust containing 3.3 per cent, 6 per cent and 9 per cent of formaldehyde, actually present in a solution of 40 per cent commercial formaldehyde, were prepared.

Dust containing as low a concentration as 3.3 per cent for formaldehyde gave excellent control of oat smuts, except in one instance, when less than 1 per cent was recorded at the Ohio Exp. Sta.

It would seem that a concentration of about 4 per cent formaldehyde should be satisfactory.

The cost of the formaldehyde or iodine dusts is much lower than any of the preparations previously reported that gave equally satisfactory control. Each of the two dusts was used at the rate of 3 ounces per bushel. It is estimated that grain may be treated for about 5 cents per bushel with either of them.

Lectures on Grain and Marketing

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, Chicago, has announced its 3rd annual series of lectures on grain and its marketing. These lectures are open to the public, and on the days they are given they will be briefly broadcast over the N. B. C. network from 1:45 to 2 p. m. The lecture will be delivered at 3 p. m. on the days shown, in Room 300, Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago. The program is as follows:

Jan. 18. "The Outlook for Agriculture West of the 100th Meridian," by B. W. Snow, a recognized authority on grain, and dean of the private statisticians in Chicago.

Feb. 1. "The Function of the Country and City Banker in Marketing Grain," by C. V. Essroger, vice-pres. of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Mar. 1. "What is the Relationship Between Business Fundamentals and Grain Prices?" by Dr. Ivan Wright, Dean of the School of Commerce, University of Illinois.

Mar. 15. "Reactions and Conclusions From Findings of the Sir Josiah Stamp Commission on Trading in Grain Futures," by Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, Can., a member of the Canadian Parliament, and pres. of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Mar. 29. "Facts and Factors Which in My Opinion Govern Corn Prices," by Nat C. Murray, an unbiased student of markets and a leading authority.

Date to be set. "The Price of Wheat," by Dr. Alonzo Taylor, Leland Stanford University, California, one of the outstanding food research economists.

Supply Trade

New York, N. Y.—The Miag Mill Machinery Co. of Germany, which has a dollar loan outstanding in this country, reported through A. O. Corbin, its American director, that earnings this year would not cover interest charges.

Kansas City, Mo.—C. P. Reedy and O. J. Mickey formerly with Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. have organized Milling Machinery, Inc., to buy, rebuild and sell every kind of machinery for grain elevators and allied plants.

Advertising has long become an integral part of business—just as essential as production—just as essential as accounting—just as essential as any department in the business. It is so vital and has such a great influence on sales, that many companies, who unwisely dispensed with advertising, went from first to last in their respective fields—and, others went out of business entirely.

Sioux City, Ia.—Forty dealers from northwestern Iowa attended a sales meeting conducted by the Keystone Steel & Wire Co. Jan. 3, in the Martin Hotel. A talking picture which explains the advantages of crop diversification and which will be presented in northwestern Iowa cities, was shown. J. R. Fraine, J. O. Maize and L. D. Terrill, officials of the steel wire concerns, were in charge of the meeting.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A totally enclosed non-inflammable capacitor has been announced by the General Electric Co. for use in dusty atmospheres. The dust-tight capacitor is intended for plants such as grain elevators where dust is prevalent. This new capacitor is treated and filled with Pyranol which is non-inflammable and which has extraordinary insulating and dielectric properties. This material has made possible a capacitor of smaller size and weight.

Washington, D. C.—Sec'y Wallace of the Department of Agriculture has announced that the processing tax on hogs will remain at \$1 per cwt. until Feb. 1. The raising of the rate to \$1.50 at the close of December was not effected, apparently because the department has learned that the consumer turns to substitutes when an attempt is made to force prices unreasonably upward.

New Methods Needed at Country Elevators

Jim Tyler of Elwood, Ill., had this to say: "The grain business has been doing a lot of changing during the last couple of years. Farmers are demanding more and more service.

"For a good while my competitor and I shared the business available in a 3½-mile radius of Elwood. Then the trucks came. I learned that I had to have trucks to preserve my investment in elevator properties. So I bought a couple of trucks, a Chevrolet ton and a half, and a Graham two ton.

"These trucks I send out for the grain that I buy. Much of it is ear corn on which our sheller can be used to good advantage. The grain is brought to the elevator, and is shipped out the cheapest way. If I can make half a cent or a cent a bushel more by shipping with a truck instead of by rail, I'm willing to give the trucks business. I'm not in business for my health. My primary purpose is to make money. My business is no football to be kicked around by the railroads in their fight against trucks. It is my worry and by adapting ourselves to changes in methods we have been able to come thru so far unscathed.

"We are using about 500 gallons of gasoline a month just for our own trucks and cars. This enables us to buy gasoline and oil on a wholesale basis. So we are putting in supply tanks.

"The change in method has improved our business rather than otherwise. My competitor and I still split business in a 3½-mile radius. But clinging to the fringe of that territory is an additional 2-mile radius that produces a great deal of grain. It has become a part of my territory by virtue of the trucks. And it has doubled the volume of grain which is available for me to handle."

Chester C. Davis, administrator of the A. A. A., has named three assistant administrators, Victor A. Christgau, H. R. Tolley, and Alfred D. Stedman. D. P. Trent is appointed to aid Mr. Christgau in the direction of all the production adjustment programs for wheat, cotton, corn and hogs, dairying, and other farm products, which have been started or are being considered. Frank A. Theis, who at first was given the title of chief of the "wheat" section, processing and marketing division, is retained and now is reported to have jurisdiction over all "grain."

A Profitable Home-Made Blower Installation

BY TRAVELER

I wonder what is the matter with the advertisers. A grain dealer in Illinois told me a few days ago about a fancy blower system he rigged up on the head of his elevator leg to aerate grain and remove the chaff and dust. "And does it work!" he exclaimed, reaching for a sample of oats. "Here is a sample of oats that came in testing not more than 26 lbs., musty, and so dusty that you could hardly breathe when they were dumped in the pit. Now look at them. Four times up the leg, with the blower creating a draft, and they test an even 30 lbs. Further, the musty odor is nearly gone."

"How much did your blower system cost you?"

"A trifle over \$300 installed. But it has more than paid for itself in a few months."

"Didn't you know that there are machines on the market made for that specific purpose, with various kinds of controls so that you can aerate the grain to the exact degree you wish?"

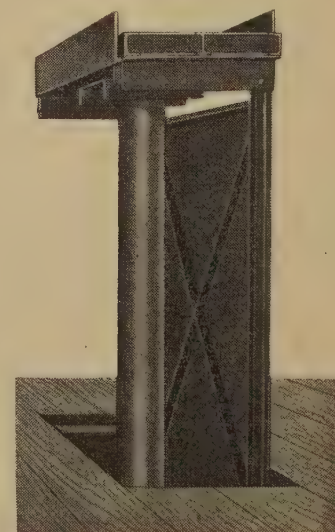
"Are there? I never saw one advertised."

Think of that. Over \$300 for a home devised machine. And there are no less than three successful and proven machines of that character on the market. Likewise there is a market. What is wrong?

Dump for Trucks with Long Wheel Base

The new trucks having a long wheel base can not be unloaded efficiently with the older short length wagon dumps. When a long truck is in position to discharge into the sink the front wheels extend beyond the dump. To remedy this difficulty a special dump has been designed to be installed ahead of the present dump or installed alone. With this new dump any load that comes into the elevator can be dumped, helping the dealer to gain or retain the trade of farmers having the long trucks.

The platform supporting the front wheels is forced upward by the pressure of compressed air in a cylinder to a height of 5 ft., 6 ins. Automatic guards prevent truck or wagon rolling off the platform. The equipment includes a small air compressor, motor to drive it, a pressure tank and automatic pressure switch. The air dump operates easily, gently and powerfully. Additional information will be supplied readers of the Journals on application to the manufacturers, the Globe Machinery & Supply Co., who designate the new dump as Type "H" to differentiate it from its well known Globe Type "B" Dump.



Dump for Trucks with Long Wheel Base

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

for all

Grain
Drying Needs

USED EVERYWHERE

NONE BETTER

Tell Us Your Wants



Henry Ford Elevator, Dearborn, Mich.
Equipped with HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER
for Soy Beans

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1211 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hess Drier Co. of Canada Ltd. 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



Grain Carriers

Buffalo, N. Y.—A fleet of 70 lake freighters is being used to store about 21,832,490 bus. of grain here, 5,000,000 bus. of which is reported to be from Canada.

Loadings of grain and grain products during the week ended Dec. 23 are reported by the American Ry. Ass'n to have been 13,894 cars, against 14,072 a year ago.

Hoch-Smith hearings are not done with, the Commission having announced that on Feb. 7 it would begin hearing argument on No. 17000, part 7, grain and grain products within the western district and for export and consolidated cases.

Cleveland, O.—The Ohio Ass'n of Commercial Haulers brot suit in the U. S. District Court Jan. 5 for an injunction to restrain the Erie, Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk and Nickel Plate from giving store door pick-up and delivery service, alleging that the railroads have no legal authority to engage in trucking.

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board at its annual meeting Jan. 4 elected J. E. Bryan, traffic manager, Wisconsin Paper and Pulp Manufacturers' Ass'n, formerly alternate general chairman of the board, general chairman; G. A. Bahler, alternate general chairman; W. Y. Wildman, traffic manager, Illinois Coal Traffic Bureau, general secretary. The next meeting will be in Milwaukee July 11.

New York, N. Y.—Alexander F. Whitney, chairman of the railway labor executives ass'n, said Jan. 4: "If conditions as now exist in the railroad industry continue, I shall be in favor of government ownership. The railroads now owe the government 400 million dollars, part of which will never be paid. They are on the way to government ownership now. We propose that the government set up a federal corporation for the purpose of refinancing the railroads."

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in ex parte No. 104 with regard to warehousing at New York, finds that the evidence of record affords reasonable ground for the belief that the carriers have violated and are violating the provisions of the Elkins act. Commercial warehousemen, who claimed that the railroads in their practices had gone into competition with them and had not confined themselves to the storage of goods incident to their transportation. For the present, the Commissioner's report said, the investigation would not be extended to other ports, as requested in a motion filed while the proceeding was being carried on. A pending motion to that effect was denied.

The average farm price of corn was 42 cents a bushel Dec. 15, compared with 40.6 cents on Nov. 15. Wheat was 67.3 cents a bushel in mid-December, and 41.6 cents on Nov. 15. On Dec. 15, 1932, wheat was 31.6 cents a bushel. The farm price index of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was 68 on Dec. 15, having declined 3 points since Nov. 15. The index on Dec. 15 a year ago was 52. At the low point in February, 1933, it was 49.

Code authorities for each industry are to be subject to a veto by one representative of the N. R. A. designated by Administrator Johnson to be a member of the code com'te, according to a plan announced Dec. 17, thus giving the central government complete control over all industry in the United States. Of course the politicians know more about all lines of business than all the specialists in each line can ever know. In fact they claim to have a monopoly of wisdom, experience and honesty.

Cars Arriving at Chicago Leaking Grain

Grain shippers are gradually coming to recognize the great advantage of cooping all box cars carefully before entrusting their grain to them for transportation to market.

The railroads have also learned that by tendering only good conditioned cars to grain shippers they can reduce the losses of grain in transit and the claims for grain lost.

Years ago losses of grain in transit were so numerous and so heavy many shippers used an extravagant amount of red ink to record their losses due to bad condition cars and poor coo- perage, and then wasted a lot of time trying to induce the railroads to reimburse them for their loss.

According to figures compiled by J. A. Schmitz, Chicago Board of Trade Weighmaster, only 1952 cars arrived from outside points during 1933 leaking grain. This was but 2.46% of the total number of grain laden cars received during the calendar year.

The leaking cars reported during the year were recorded as follows:

Grain door	749 or	.94+ %
Over grain door.....	506 or	.64— %
Side of car.....	282 or	.36— %
End of car.....	22 or	.03— %
Draw bar	36 or	.04+ %
Car box	357 or	.45+ %

1,952 or 2.46 %

Note: These figures cover only cars containing grain from points outside of the Chicago district (no cross-town cars).

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26022, Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. v. N. Y. C. By Examiner L. B. Dunn. Dismissal proposed. Rate sought to be collected, soya beans, carloads, Monticello, Ill., with transit at Crawfordville, Ind., to New York, N. Y., for export, not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

No. 26016, Twin City Milk Producers Ass'n v. B. & M., and a sub-number, Same v. C. M. St. P. & P. et al. By Examiner Herbert P. Haley. Dismissal of No. 26016, proposed on a finding that the rate on one carload, powdered skim milk, in bags, Minneapolis, Minn., to Worcester, Mass., was not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

No. 26069, Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., Inc., v. T. & N. O. By Examiner E. L. Valentine. Dismissal proposed. Charges collected, rice, Abbeville, La., to Los Angeles, Calif., stopped at Jennings, La., to complete loading, proposed to be found applicable. Shipment was made in March, 1931. Complaint proposed to be found to be barred by the statute.

No. 25980, Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Ass'n v. A. & R. et al., a sub number, H. L. Hammond et al. v. Same, and No. 26946, Northwest Seed Co. v. O. S. L. et al. By Examiner H. W. Archer. Dismissal proposed. Rates, alfalfa seed and red and alsike clover seed, points in Idaho and Utah to destinations throughout the northern section of the United States including also California, and timothy seeds from Salt Lake City, Utah, and Boise and Arling, Ida., to Seattle, Wash., not unreasonable.

No. 25044, Ryon Grain Co. v. D. T. & I. By Examiner L. B. Dunn. Dismissal proposed. Rates charged, wheat, Gerald, O., to Detroit, Mich.; wheat, Detroit to Loudonville, O.; and flour, Detroit to Bangor, Me., and Pocumoke, Md., with milling in transit at Loudonville, proposed to be found applicable. Complainant contended that joint rates should apply, relying, the examiner said, upon the unrestricted routing and the fact that the added distance, due to the out-of-line and back haul, was only 8.5 and 13 per cent to Bangor and Pocumoke, respectively. The examiner said the fact that there was here no undue circuitry was irrelevant.

No. 20194, Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner Alfred G. Hagerty. Upon further hearing, and the representations made there and elsewhere upon record, to the effect that the order of reparation entered February 8, 1932, included shipments not within the findings, and excluded part of the reparation due on some shipments within the findings, and it further appearing the amount of reparation awarded may be erroneous in other particulars, the examiner proposes that the reparation order heretofore entered be vacated, leaving the parties in a position to comply with Rule V in relation only to shipments, flaxseed, destined to Fredonia, Kan.

Calendars Received

The artistic little desk calendar of the Hart-Carter Co. is pleasing to the eye, and may be inclined on the table top or tacked up out of the way.

Pictorial work on the several pages of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.'s calendar without being too horrendous, suggests accidents that can be avoided to prevent personal injury. Decorative to any wall and small enough to find a place a copy of this safety calendar will be sent upon request.

Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., has sent us one of its beautiful, lithographed wall calendars, which bears, besides the useful calendar for 1934, fastened to a blue background, a Charles Robert Patterson painting of the "Abner Coburn," a square-rigged sailing vessel that saw active service for many years after launching in October of 1882.

PYROIL

SIMPLY ADD TO REGULAR OIL

CUTS FRICTION

REDUCES FIRE HAZARDS

CUTS OPERATION COSTS

In a recent field service bulletin issued by the Grain Dealers' National Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis, the use of Pyroil, following a ten months' investigation and test, is endorsed to all policyholders. A quotation from this bulletin follows:

"We are convinced that its (Pyroil's) general use for the lubrication of bearings in country elevators will result in less power consumption, less bearing trouble, lowered lubrication costs and practically complete elimination of fires due to hot bearings."

Pyroil is simply added by the ounce to the regular lubricants used. The greatest enemy of friction known to science establishes a slippery, cooling surface on all frictional metal. This Pyroil surface is self-lubricating in emergencies of loss or failure of the regular lubricant. An extreme pressure, stand-by lubricant which greatly reduces overheating and wear.

Genuine Pyroil is Patented in U.S. and Canada. Identified by copyrighted, lithographed cans (factory sealed), the winged Pyroil trade-name (Reg. U.S. and Canada) and signature of W. V. Kidder on every label. Not sold under any other name.

W. V. Kidder

Mail the coupon for further important facts concerning Genuine Pyroil.

PYROIL COMPANY
309 LaFollette Ave.,
LaCrosse, Wis., U.S.A.



Please send further important facts concerning Genuine Pyroil.

Name

Address

City State



Genuine
PYROIL
LUBRICATION PROCESS

The Angoumois Grain Moth

This year seems to have been quite favorable to the appearance of the Angoumois grain moth in corn that has been held over since last season. E. A. Back, in charge of stored product insect investigations, for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has received several reports of serious infestations from Pennsylvania westward to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The farther south one goes the more abundant and troublesome this pest becomes. It often is a most serious pest of wheat grown in the Eastern Belt. It is almost never troublesome in newly harvested corn north of the Ohio River, and is almost never reported in newly harvested corn in New England or in corn that is held over for several years in New England.

The insect passes thru the usual stages of moth, egg, larva and pupa. It is buff to yellowish brown and up to 0.7 inch from tip to tip of wings. The eggs are too small to be seen without the aid of a magnifying glass. They are laid on or near the grain.

The injury to grain is always done by the larvae. The hole by which it bores into the kernel is so small it cannot be seen. The grub then eats out the interior, the infestation not being discovered until a lot of moths are seen flying around, examination of the ears of corn showing round holes in the kernels of corn thru which the moths have emerged.

Ordinary winter storage below 60 degrees will hold the moth in a dormant state. Development goes on very rapidly between 70 and 95 degrees. A moth may lay as many as 300 eggs, and these hatch when 4 to 10 days old, the minimum life cycle being a little less than 5 weeks. The moth breeds upon wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, corn, sorghum, milo, rice, beans, chick peas and cow peas. Besides the stored grain the insect infests growing wheat.

The adult of the first generation of the Angoumois grain moth instinctively flies from the crib or storage house to the nearby fields of grain, the moth laying 20 to 30 eggs upon the head of wheat chosen for attack. The larvae hatching will each enter one kernel, even as early as wheat is in the milk. Granting that each female will lay an aver-

age of 150 eggs, for each female flying to the fields in May or June there are about 5,625 female moths ready to start the third generation of infestation in late August and September.

Delay in threshing gives the moth its opportunity to destroy the crop.

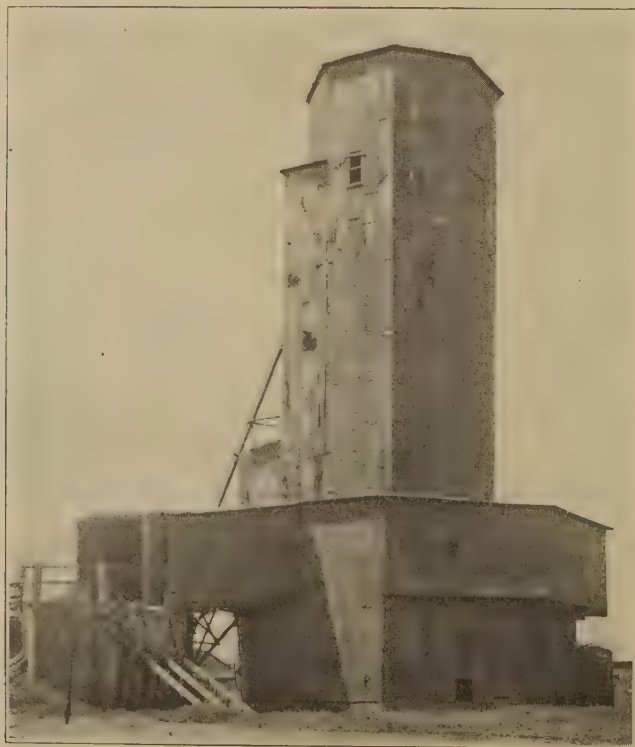
The best fumigants are hydrocyanic-acid gas, carbon disulphide, and the ethylene dichloride-carbon tetrachloride mixture. Hydrocyanic-acid gas is lighter than air, very deadly to man as well as insects, and is used in killing the moths in grain stored unthreshed. It is not recommended for the treatment of threshed grain in bulk unless the fumigation is effected through the addition of calcium cyanide to the stream of wheat as the grain enters the bin. This fumigation of bulk grain with calcium cyanide is conducted only at elevators where special equipment for the application is available. Farmers with ordinary bins should not attempt to use calcium cyanide until this method of control has been developed further, because of certain risks connected with its use.

An Old Illinois Elevator

Lumber and labor must have been cheap when the elevator now operated by the Jackson Grain Co., under the local management of Carl F. Jackson, was built at Westville, Ill. This type of construction is rarely if ever encountered today.

The wedge-shaped bins surround a central well in which is the leg and manlift. The driveway, shelf-like and fully enclosed, encircles the tower, so that the exit is over the same approach by which the elevator is entered. At eight points around the driveway are trapdoors and log dumps so that a number of wagons could be dumped at the same time. At the ground level below the driveway is a corn sheller thru which ear corn is run before elevating to a cleaner for separating the cobs from the grain.

One distillery nearing completion at Peoria, Ill., will consume annually 6,000,000 bus. of grain, and is said to be the largest distillery in the world.



Eight Dumps Drain to a Single Leg in the Jackson Elevator at Westville, Ill.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4¼x6¾ inches. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¾x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8¾x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code: For cable grains, \$75.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages. 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Cannery Ass'n. Size 6¾x8¼ inches, 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

The total supply of feed grains in the United States is the smallest since 1901.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Donahue-Stratton Co. has acquired the agency for Nopco cod liver oils, and will maintain warehouse stocks.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The winter convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n is scheduled for the Hotel Buffalo Jan. 17.

Seattle, Wash.—The American Products Co., Yakima, was made a member of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n on Dec. 16.

The Trade Rules of the National Soybean Oil Mfrs. Ass'n, as adopted Oct. 18, have been published in pamphlet form. Five grades are defined; and carrying charges on delayed deliveries are provided, of \$1 per ton for the first month, and 50c per ton for each succeeding month.

Experimenting with the nutritive requirements of the dairy cow, Pennsylvania State College concludes 5,972 lbs. of total digestible nutrients are daily required for the maintenance of a 1,000 lb. cow. This is lower than Morrison's standard of 7,925, and is slightly higher than Nils Hansson's standard of 5,638.

Tacoma, Wash.—The annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n is expected to be held here Feb. 21-22. A feature will be a feed merchandising school on the first day, under the direction of G. H. Holland, sales manager for Allied Mills, Inc. The com'te in charge of the meeting is headed by John G. Wilson, of Puyallup.

St. Louis, Mo.—Anheuser-Busch, Inc., had a new and unusual Christmas card to send out this year. It showed Santa Claus, head and shoulders out of a chimney. As the card was opened Santa Claus appeared sliding down the chimney and appearing in a fireplace below. The card carried "Greetings to your house from our house," with the customary "Best Wishes."

Syracuse, N. Y.—Sec'y D. Clifford Jones has announced the mid-winter meeting of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Onondaga Hotel here at 11 a. m. on Jan. 26. A luncheon, at which A. K. Getman, chief of the New York Agriculture Education Bureau, will speak, will be served at 12:15 p. m. and the afternoon will be devoted to informal discussion of pressing feed problems.

Milwaukee, Wis.—La Budde Feed & Grain Co., brokers and jobbers of mill feeds, grains, and specialty products, has been appointed distributor for Clo-trate, Health Products, and Arctic cod liver oils. The company maintains warehouses at North Milwaukee, West Allis, Germantown and Saukville, from which it distributes ingredients for mixers and feed dealers. Edward La Budde, pres. of the company, was for 15 years head of the feed department of the Franke Grain Co., and is now serving as pres. of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Lafayette, Ind.—A practical 8 weeks' course in feeding, breeding and management of dairy cattle will be among the four courses to be offered at Purdue University during the annual eight weeks' winter short courses in agriculture, Jan. 15-March 9. The entire cost of the 8 weeks' course should not exceed \$85, including board, room and laboratory fees. No tuition is charged to residents of Indiana. Requirements for entrance in this course are that the applicant be at least 18 years of age and have a common school education. No entrance examination is required.

Kansas City, Mo.—G. H. Sexton has come from Little Rock, Ark., to take active management of the feed brokerage business of his brother, J. T. Sexton, who continues to be owner. J. T. Sexton has been appointed vice-pres. and general manager of the Anthony (Kansas) Salt Co. He has gone to Anthony to take active charge of production and sales. The Anthony Salt Co. produces a large volume of livestock salt, thru which medium Mr. Sexton will continue many of his contacts with the feed trade.

County Organization of Feed and Coal Dealers

Feed and coal dealers of Franklin County, N. Y., met at the Flanagan Hotel, Malone, last month to form the Franklin County Feed & Coal Merchants Ass'n.

Officers elected were B. S. Tracy, Malone, pres.; T. Arthur Oliver, Chateaugay, vice-pres.; Heyward Irving, Malone, sec'y; W. H. Murphy, Malone, treas. These officers and W. C. Sherwell, Burke, make up the board of directors.

Fred M. McIntyre, Potsdam, pres. of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, and member of the code com'te of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, talked on organization and the benefits expected from operation of the code when it is finally approved.

The organization will hold meetings monthly.

Pacific Northwest Feed Control Com'te Reports

At a meeting of the feed control com'te of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n last month in joint session with Paul Rhodius, supervisor of feeds, and Glen Miller, feed inspector from the Washington department of agriculture, the com'te made no requests for changes in rulings that were discussed.

The Washington department of agriculture has no authority to require importers, distributors, or wholesalers to register and label feeding concentrates such as oil cake meals, fish meals, meat meals, etc., so long as they are offered and sold only to other dealers or mixers at wholesale. Registration and labeling is required for sales to consumers at retail. Importers, distributors, and wholesalers must supply the purchaser with a certificate of analysis. The burden of seeing that such concentrates are registered and labelled and contain not to exceed 10% fiber rests on the retailer. Registration is \$6 per brand.

The label on a commercial mixed feed which contains a vitamin D supplement must show the kind of supplement used, whether it is cod liver oil, sardine oil, salmon oil, etc., according to department ruling, because the vitamin content of a feed cannot be readily checked by chemical analysis, as can the protein content.

Screenings and combinations of molasses

and screenings are considered a concentrated commercial feeding stuffs by the department and must be registered and labeled and contain not more than 10% fiber being offered for sale at retail.

In the state of Washington the feed manufacturers and dealers contribute the funds to operate supervision of feeds, seeking equitable enforcement of state laws and regulations in order to protect the interests of legitimate feed manufacturers and dealers.

Portables Seek Tax Exemption

O. K. Dahle, Spring Grove, Minn., member of the Minnesota legislature, seeks to make Minnesota's portable grinders exempt from taxes, thru a bill he introduced at the special session to "exempt trucks drawing or bearing portable feed grinders."

Protest was immediately entered by the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Feed Code Hearings

Final hearings on the wholesale feed manufacturers code and on the section of the code covering retail manufacturers, retail and wholesale dealers, and cooperatives are expected to be held from about Jan. 10 to 15.

To avoid conflict an effort is being made to have all divisions of the feed industry hold their final hearings at the same time. Operation of codes is not expected before Feb. 1.

Corn Processors for Feed Must Report

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled that all who process corn for feed purposes only, manifestly including the feed grinding plants that do a local business, must file a return showing the amount processed, even tho no tax is required.

Originally the Bureau gave the same rule. A short time ago it was reversed. Now it has been changed back again.

New England Dealers Open Gates to Chains

An agreement ratified at the annual meeting of the New England Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at the Hotel Manger, Boston, Dec. 29, provides that chain feed store operators may become members. This is expected to swell the membership by 200. A series of state and local rallies of grain and feed men was planned to present immediate problems of the industry.

Election of officers placed for the following year W. T. Abell, Burlington, Vt., as pres.; Harry Manchester, Winsted, Conn., vice-pres.; H. R. Ryther, Belchertown, Mass., treas.

Sec'y Wallace of the U. S. D. A. was the principal speaker. He explained the processing taxes and their effects, dwelling on benefits to the cotton growers in the south, and declared the so-called radicals in Washington "are the last line defense for the capitalistic system."

The Roosevelt administration is planning the purchase by the government of unprofitable lands. An initial appropriation of \$50,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 required has been provided.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Fargo, N. D.—The North Dakota State Poultry Ass'n will conduct the State Poultry Show here, Jan. 15-19.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission on Nov. 25 gave its approval to 18 trade practice rules for the baby chick industry resulting from the conference held Aug. 10 at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The total annual value of the products of poultry in the United States is about 848 million dollars. Nearly two billion dozen eggs are sold in a year, with a value of 586 million dollars. Exclusive of baby chicks, 284 million birds are sold, with a value of 262 million dollars.

Washington, D. C.—Commercial hatchings in November were approximately 7.6% larger than a year ago. The number of eggs set in November showed an increase of 90.2%. The increase in November operations came principally from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. These states supply the major share of the winter broiler demand from eastern markets.

Sardine Oil's Vitamin D

A basal ration complete in all known essentials except vitamin D was fed to seven lots of chicks at the Nebraska Station. This ration was supplemented in the various lots with cod-liver oil, direct sunshine, sardine oil, and different proportions of sardine oil and corn oil.

Results indicated that sardine oil contained appreciable amounts of vitamin D, but not so much as the cod-liver oil that was used. Sardine oil promoted good calcification when fed at the $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% level.

Research Earns Reward

"One of the greatest services of the laboratory to feed and feed ingredient manufacturers," remarked J. B. Wahl, of the Security Testing Laboratory, who was busily engaged in measuring out chemicals to analyze a sample of feed, "is research. Chemical analysis of feeds serves an end by conclusively demonstrating whether the product meets a certain preconceived formula. This promotes uniformity in grinding and mixing results, and in the quality of ingredients used.

"But research goes farther. It is thru research that new products and new formulas are developed, often history making and far reaching in their ultimate effects. Research presumes experiment, with analysis of the feeds before use, and of the consequences afterward. Research is inventive, clearing the paths to use of new products, and greater benefits from old ones.

"An example is feeding of potassium iodide to dairy cows, the purpose being not alone to fill the requirements of the cow, but to produce an iodine-rich milk which will promote the health of children, preventing development of goiter. Such milk sells at a marked premium. In experiment the milk as well as the feed must be analyzed.

"More nearly like a factory than any other form of live stock is the hen. Recently 'health eggs' have been created by feeding such products as kelp, yeast, potassium iodide and cod liver oil to the laying flock. The eggs produced are high in iodine and in vitamins A, B, and D. As in the case of the milk the job of the research chemist is to analyze the products before feeding, and analyze the eggs produced to learn how efficiently the products are being utilized and whether the eggs can command a deserved premium on special markets."

Perhaps the use of research would create new sales avenues and arguments for manufacturers of feeds and ingredients, even those whose business may be confined to a trucking territory.

Suggestion Makes Sales

Just to prove the contention that many merchants pass up business thru their neglect to ask for it, 10 men in Wichita, Kan., were given \$10 each, with these instructions:

"Go to some Wichita store and make a trifling purchase of 50 cents or less. If the clerk offers to sell you anything else, buy it regardless of what it is and continue to buy whatever is suggested until your \$10 is gone."

At the close of the day the 10 men had spent \$5.40 out of the \$100, or an average expenditure of 54 cents each. Sales for the stores were lost only because the clerks ignored sales opportunities and neglected to make suggestions.

Probably the average grain and feed dealer could greatly increase sale of his side line merchandise thru the use of simple suggestion.

Average Poultry Income Improved

Poultry farmers fared better in 1933 than in 1932. The annual calendar flock report of the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service shows that the average income of flock owners who kept records in cooperation with the Service was 72 cents per hen—while in 1932 it was only 60 cents. The report covered 41 Iowa flocks.

This figure is income after all expenses, including interest, are paid. It is not strictly accurate for the state as a whole as the farmers who take part in the calendar flock records are superior poultrymen as compared with the state average. Calendar flock owners raise more of their chicks, lose fewer hens during a year, realize a heavier egg production and are better poultrymen than the average.

Lower expenses per hen were the big factor in increased income. Average, yearly egg production per hen was the same as a year ago—134.

A comparison of the 10 high producing flocks and the 10 low producing flocks shows that the difference between profitable and unprofitable poultry raising in Iowa last year could be explained largely by egg production and death loss. Most of this difference could be explained by variations in feeding.

An Experimental Ration for Vitamin B

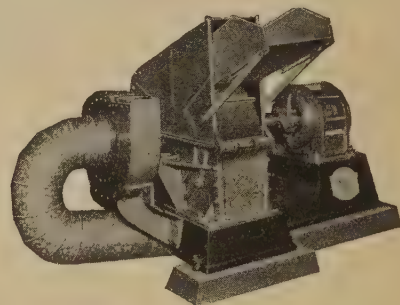
The Wisconsin Experiment Station has developed a chick ration which it makes deficient in either of the two vitamins B thru different heat treatments. Known as Ration 240, it is composed of yellow corn, middlings, casein, salt, cod-liver oil, and calcium carbonate 58: 25: 12: 1: 2: 2.

Heating at 120 degrees F, under 15 lbs. pressure, for 5 hours made of this a ration which caused chicks to develop severe polyneuritis in about 8 days. Adding air-dried yeast or some other vitamin B₁ supplement corrected the deficiency.

Dry heating this ration at from 95 to 100 degrees for 144 hours destroyed vitamin B₂, since chicks receiving it developed pellagra at about 3 weeks of age. Addition of heat and pressure treated yeast made the ration complete.

GRUENDLER

Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.



Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

Write for further details.

**GRUENDLER
CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**
2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

YEAST Increases Feed Sales For Elevators in 37 States...

Gains Run as High as 79%



Vigor Personified

"OUR sales have shown a steady gain since we began to mix yeast in our feeds," writes a progressive Illinois elevator operator. "Almost every day," says a New Jersey manufacturer, "some customer tells us about the excellent results he is getting with our yeast-supplemented feeds. In the last six months the number of customers on our books has practically doubled."

Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called "Solving the Feeding Problem." Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

December Poultry and Egg Report

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—About 1% fewer hens and laying pullets were on hand per farm flock on Dec. 1, 1933, than in 1932, about 2% less than in 1931, and 5% less than the Dec. 1 average for 1927 to 1931.

In the flocks reported the number of pullets of the 1933 hatchings being saved for layers was about 1% greater than in 1932, 2% greater than in 1931, about 3% less than in 1930 and 8% less than in 1929. Hatchings in 1933 having been late, it is probable that the total number of hens and pullets of all ages that will remain on hand for layers on Jan. 1, 1934 will be as great or greater than in 1933.

The number of eggs laid per 100 hens and pullets of laying age on Dec. 1 was 4 or 5% greater in 1933 than in 1932, but much below the 5 year average. It was far below the high rate of laying in December, 1931, when feed was abundant and cheap and the winter conditions favorable.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Washington Tests Fish Oils for Vitamins

Tests were made with 60 lots of chicks involving 980 individuals. They were conducted under controlled experimental conditions to determine the levels of several fish oils that can be fed to growing chicks to give complete protection from rickets.

When the Washington State College all-mash biological ration was fed, several samples of sardine oil and pilchard oil fed at 0.25 and 0.5 percent levels did not protect chicks from rickets, but at 1 percent levels both types of oil afforded complete protection. A concentrated cod-liver oil fed at a one-eighth of 1 percent level afforded complete protection.

The Washington State College commercial chick ration, which contained from 0.8 to 1 percent of phosphorus, did not require the addition of any supplemental mineral containing phosphorus if the meat scrap used had from 25 to 30 percent of total ash. However, this ration required the addition of 1 percent of oyster shell flour plus a vitamin D supplement to promote maximum growth and calcification. With a calcium level of from 1 to 1.8 percent and a phosphorus level of from 0.8 to 1 percent excellent results were obtained. When the ration used contained the necessary amounts of calcium and phosphorus, the addition of 0.5 percent of biologically tested sardine oil prevented the occurrence of rickets.—*Washington College Station Bulletin* 284.

Vitamin Guaranty Requirements in Three States

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Maryland placed into effect on Jan. 1 a law requiring that labels on vitamin D carriers show the guaranteed vitamin potency. This is an outgrowth of a resolution adopted at the 1933 meeting of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials which said:

RESOLVED, That any material sold primarily as a vitamin D supplement for poultry shall be labeled with a minimum guaranty of antirachitic potency, specifying the minimum percentage level at which calcification is produced, according to the tentative method of analysis as adopted by the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Among all the states enforcing state feed laws requiring proper labeling of proteins, fats and fibers, as well as other factors, these three are the only ones with laboratories equipped for testing the vitamin potency of fish oils. The process requires feeding of baby chicks for 4 weeks.

The law requires labeling of the minimum required to produce calcification in chicks under laboratory conditions only, and this would not

necessarily indicate the minimum required for laying stock under adverse conditions.

W. B. Griem, Wisconsin feed control official, supports the action of his state with the remark: "Some brands of vitamin D carriers have been found to be four times as potent as others selling at the same price. Cod liver oil and sardine oil are at present the most important sources of this vitamin in poultry feeding. Unfortunately, these materials are variable in their vitamin content."

Bulk and Quality in Poultry Feed

By HOLST AND NEWLON

Bulk.—The very fact that the digestible part of the food has to be specially determined indicates that not all of a food is digestible. A large part of the undigested food in poultry is crude fiber, which as cellulose makes up as much as 30 per cent of the walls of the cells of which the grains are composed. Certain other carbohydrates, the pentosans, are present in appreciable percentages in the common grains, comprising about 7 per cent of corn, 6.5 per cent of wheat, 10 per cent of barley, 16 per cent of oats, and as much as 25 per cent of wheat bran, but they are not digested to any degree.

Birds cannot exist on pure digestible nutrients alone. The addition of bulk in the form of crude fiber is needed to maintain good condition. It is assumed that the rough fiber acts as an irritant, stimulating the secretion of digestive juices and the movement of the intestines.

All poultry rations furnish more or less bulk, a large part of it as crude fiber. The amount of bulk giving the best results has not been definitely determined. It appears there is a rather large margin of safety within which variations do not seem to make much difference. Thus certain rations with as little as 2 per cent and others with as much as 10 per cent crude fiber have given good results. Most common rations, with 6 per cent of crude fiber, have more than 6 per cent of bulk because of other indigestible matter. Further, one ration comparatively low in fiber may furnish far more bulk than another containing several per cent more fiber. The bulk in some rations commonly used may be as high as 30 per cent, which is certainly more than is desirable.

Quality of Nutrients.—While not expressed in the digestibility coefficient and in the nutritive ratio, the quality of the food protein is important. There is no fundamental difference in composition between animal and vegetable proteins, provided these latter contain the essential amino acids. There is, however, a difference between the efficiency of the two, because the vegetable cell membrane, being composed largely of indigestible cellulose (crude fiber), hinders digestion of the included proteins, so that more energy is required for digestion.

Many proteins are lacking in one or more of the essential amino acids. This deficiency is not the same in all, so that perfectly well-balanced proteins might conceivably be obtained by making the proper selection of grains alone. This is more practically accomplished, however, by introducing suitable protein concentrates, such as fish scrap, meat scrap, soybean meal, peanut meal, etc., as supplements to the grains.

Altho the question of quality is thus of great importance in the case of proteins, with carbohydrates all digestible carbohydrates are practically equivalent. The digestible carbohydrates consist largely of starch, also sugars. Organic acids like lactic acid and tartaric acid and also alcohols in the feed are generally counted as carbohydrates, since they have practically the same energy content as sugars and are used by the body like the other members of the group. This whole group is frequently called "nitrogen-free extract" because "carbohydrates," in the strict

sense of the term, do not include these acids and alcohols.

The fats in animal feeds are more easily digested by birds than are those in vegetable feeds. No difference exists in composition but vegetable fats are contained in cells with cellulose walls, less accessible to the digestive juices.

With the exception of D, vitamins practically always originate from plants, but whether they are supplied from vegetable or animal products is immaterial. Nothing is known about their digestibility, in feeding practice their presence and potency are judged wholly by physiological effects. Vitamin C does not have to be provided and vitamins B and E are widely distributed in the ordinary poultry feeds, so that no special attention need be paid them, but care must be taken to insure a sufficient supply of A and D. Excessive feeding of vitamins has never been demonstrated to do any good.

With the exception of calcium, phosphorus, sodium, and possibly chlorine, the minerals are found in sufficient amounts in ordinary feeds. The quantities present are always small, but the needs are slight, so that special attention generally need be given only to the four elements mentioned.

Altho these four elements can be supplied in inorganic form, such as limestone, phosphates, and common salt, or tied up with organic matter, one element, sulfur, behaves differently. It has to be supplied in a particular form. This element cannot be used

ANALYSIS of FEEDS

Complete \$5 Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates.

Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each
Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes.
SECURITY TESTING LABORATORY
Medical Arts Bldg. Burlington, Iowa

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



**THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.**
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight: 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

in the pure form by birds, but must be provided in certain proteins, in which it appears as a constituent of the amino acid called cystine.

Digestibility of the nutrients in a feed are of major importance in practical feeding. A perfectly balanced feed, chemically, does not necessarily make it valuable. The balance between the nutrients must be available to the bird.

Average Returns from Indiana Farm Flocks

Stephen M. Walford, Purdue University extension poultryman, cites the average results shown in 106 Indiana farm poultry flock records for the year ending Sept. 30,—averages combined from widely different figures from many localities, consequently not applicable to any one locality without due allowance for general feed price level, opportunities for good egg and meat prices, quality of chicks available, and the relative importance of poultry raising.

These averages show the total cost of producing eggs (exclusive of labor) was 11.3 cents, the average price received was 15.2 cents, leaving the operator 3.9 cents a doz.

The average production per bird was 138 eggs, figured on the basis of average number of eggs each month, or 101 eggs per bird starting in the fall, 19% of which birds died and 44% of which were marketed.

Total expenses, exclusive of labor, amounted to \$1.30 per bird, of which 55% was in feed, 25% in depreciation of laying stock, 12% in interest on investment, taxes, insurance and depreciation of buildings and equipment, and 8% in miscellaneous expenses (litter, adult breeding stock, veterinary expenses and medicines).

In 76 growing flocks, feed accounted for 60% of total expense (exclusive of labor); while interest, taxes, insurance and depreciation took 9%, and miscellaneous expenses (mostly chicks, litter and fuel) used up the remaining 31%. Sale of broilers and cull pullets brought in \$13.98 per 100 chicks started, leaving a total expense of 18.4 cents per pullet housed.

Oregon's Dairy Law

A special session of the Oregon legislature has set up a milk control commission, of three members, similar to that of New York, with power to fix the minimum wholesale and retail prices to be charged for milk handled and sold within the state for human consumption, whether by producers, ass'ns of producers, milk dealers, stores, or producer-distributors from one cow up. The board is given equal power to set the maximum price.

All dealers in milk are required to apply for a license within 30 days, the fee for a retail store being \$1, the fee for all other classes of dealers being $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% per lb. of butter fat. Dealers in towns of less than 15,000 may be exempted if the board chooses.

The board is authorized to pool surplus milk, paying producers of any given area, a uniform price. The politicians will undertake the regulation of anything which will make more places for party henchmen.

Feedstuffs Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during December compared with December, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
*Baltimore	2,451	3,252	.....	.....
*Boston	338	695	126	200
*Chicago	10,014	9,497	23,246	26,956
*Cincinnati	300	240	.....	.....
*Los Angeles	1,212	1,185	.....	.....
*Milwaukee	1,250	180	5,035	3,570
*Minneapolis	893	1,482	23,752	28,437
*Peoria	9,730	8,120	10,940	9,616
*San Francisco	60	132	.....	.....
*Millfeed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Dried Young Grass Fed to Cow

At the 62nd annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Ass'n, the University of Vermont had an Ayrshire cow on exhibit. Over her stallion was a placard that read:

This Ayrshire cow from March 3, 1932, to January 16, 1933, made 11,044 pounds of milk and 388 pounds of fat and has eaten no grain, dried young grass having replaced it. She ate as roughages timothy hay, corn silage and, in the summer, green grass. She weighs a little more than she did in February and is in excellent physical condition.

Several cows in the University herd have been or are being fed dried young grass in place of part or all of a grain ration and have made or are making excellent milk yields.

In Bulletin 360 the Vermont Experiment Station comments: "This cow has continued her good work and is still making milk industriously, altho she has had no grain in 16 months. One speaks of a horse laugh. This cow, and several of her mates, laugh at the feed merchant. Some day the economics and the mechanics of substituting artificial dried young grass for much of the grain now fed to dairy cows will be worked out; and then some New England dairymen may laugh too."

In another part of the same Bulletin the prescribed federal duties of the Station are quoted as "(To conduct) investigations or (make) experiments bearing directly on the production, manufacture, preparation, use, distribution and marketing of agricultural products . . ."

Now is that any way for the farmers of Vermont, and the politically paid teachers and experimenters to treat their brother farmers from Illinois and Iowa who have corn and oats to sell?

Traveling Feed Truck Educates Trade

Centennial Mills, manufacturing feeds in the Pacific Northwest corner of the country, is offering its dealers an unusual service in this industry. The company has outfitted a truck with an educational feed exhibit, and has it tour the country, carrying the company's message to farmers, establishing contact thru the dealers.

The truck is manned by a staff of specialists, familiar with the feeding problems of the Northwest. It displays over 50 livestock feeds and formula combinations. Equipped with loud speaker and radio, it is a modernized traveling office, and has a speaker's room that will seat a dozen visitors.

Supplements for Corn in Feeding Hogs

Hogs fed on standing corn must be given supplements, according to Prof. A. L. Anderson, of the animal husbandry department of Iowa State College, who suggests that:

First—a high protein feed like soy-beans may have been grown with the corn.

Second—green feed such as rape may have been seeded with the corn, or an adjoining field of succulent pasturage such as alfalfa may be used to supply the deficiency.

Third—a high protein concentrate such as tankage may be fed.

Fourth—alfalfa hay may be fed to the hogs. This is not so successful as the use of tankage for a supplement, but it is an improvement over corn alone.

The feeder must not forget the mineral requirements of his pigs, either, just because they are hogging down corn, says Professor Anderson. When soybeans or other high protein feeds are grown in the corn, the necessity for a mineral mixture is increased. Tankage usually produces the best gains with pigs that are hogging down corn.

The feed grain situation in general should get stronger from now on.—Hulburt, Warren & Chandler.



SCHUTTE Positive Adjustable Hammers

will reduce your grinding costs 20 to 50%.

These patented hammers are positive in action, quickly adjustable, and will not clog. They increase capacities, reduce vibration, and improve texture.

Write for circular stating make, size, and type of your Hammer Mill.

SCHUTTE PULVERIZER CORP.
621 Eggert Rd. Buffalo, N. Y.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocanut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feeding Calves

By H. A. HOPPER, Cornell University.

After the milk stage, calves should be induced to eat liberally of hay and concentrates. In addition to milk allow them all the concentrates they want until they eat 3 lbs. daily.

When allowed to express a choice, calves prefer yellow corn to white corn, whole or crushed oats rather than finely ground oats, cracked corn rather than whole or finely ground corn. Linseed meal and wheat bran are especially liked by calves. When calves are offered feeds they like, they will eat more and gain faster.

A "calf starter" mixture to be fed along with milk after the calf reaches three weeks of age can be made as follows: 25 per cent yellow corn meal, 30 per cent rolled oats, 15 per cent wheat bran, 8 per cent linseed meal, 22 per cent dry skim milk. Let them have all they want up to 5 lbs. daily.

When the calves reach an age of four months, discontinue the "calf starter" and feed them 4 lbs. daily of the following mixture: 30 per cent yellow corn meal, 30 per cent ground oats, 30 per cent wheat bran, and 10 per cent linseed meal. See that calves and heifers get plenty of clean, fresh water at all times. Do not overlook the water. It pays.

Feed Value of Concentrates Depends on Balance

Every effort of the nutritional scientist to measure the net energy value of single nutrients has met with defeat. While it is an easy matter to break a single feeding stuff, as linseed meal, or corn, or tankage, into such component parts as protein, fat, fiber, carbohydrates, and minerals by chemical analysis, measuring the net energy value of the individual feed is always baffled because it is not complete in itself. When fed to an animal as a single feed it will not produce results equal to those when balanced with other feeds into a complete ration. The animal body seems unable to utilize a feed factor completely unless it is balanced with other feed factors.

E. B. Forbes of the Pennsylvania State College, one of the foremost experimenters in net energy values, finally reached the conclusion that feeding stuffs express their characteristic net energy values only when they are components of nutritively complete rations. He "hopes that a method of making useful, conventional measurements of the net energy value of individual feeding stuffs will some day be found, but inasmuch as scientific measurements of such values seem to be impracticable it is not possible to continue the search for such a method with optimism or enthusiasm."

This was a conclusion reached after an experiment in which steers were fed three basal rations at the energy maintenance level, then supplemented with corn meal.

These basal maintenance rations differed widely in their protein, mineral and vitamin content. It might naturally be supposed that they would differ widely in their capacities to supplement corn meal.

But even this method would not measure en-

ergy value. The digestibility of the corn meal differed with each of the three basal rations, and was materially affected by its combination with those rations. The range of metabolizable energy values was between 2,946 and 3,339 calories per kilogram of dry matter with one steer, and between 2,944 and 3,387 calories in the case of another, according to which basal ration was used.

The Man on the Hill

BY J. J. FITZGERALD

There is an old adage that goes, "He who would see clearly must go to a high place." Most of us, because we spend so much time with our own business, are apt to feel that our problems are different than all the rest, that our laxness and negligence are relatively unimportant. It is only when we go to the top of the hill and see the result of negligence in the aggregate that we can really appreciate the importance of individual carelessness.

For instance, take the case of hammer mills lacking a tramp iron separator. The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau of Chicago has published a booklet that really takes you to the top of the hill. In it are fifty-five separate stories of fire and accident due to tramp iron passing through unprotected hammer mills. Of course, this is only a small cross section of the tremendous number of accidents and losses due to what may really be termed gross negligence.

Here are some of the headlines of the stories, "Hammer Mill Explosion Causes Total Loss," "Metal in Feed Roll Causes Fire," "Total Loss Charged to Metal in Mill," "Metal in Roller Mill Blows Cupola From Elevator—Burns Employees," "Metal Breaks Twelve Sets of Plates in Year," "Metal Heard in Mill—Fire Follows," "Workmen Injured and Plant Badly Damaged by Tramp Material in Grinder," "Metal in Hammer Mill Destroys Plant," "Two Explosions in One Week in Mill Protected by Only Horse Shoe Magnet," "Attrition Mill Blown Into Bits," "Employees Blown Out of Building When Explosion Starts in Improperly Protected Mill," "Metal in Feed Injurious to Animals," then this paragraph which tells its own story:

Electro-Magnetic Separator Catches Flat Iron. Serious damage, if not total destruction and the possible damaging fire was prevented in this plant when an electro-magnetic separator protecting the mill removed from the grain which was being ground an old style cast flat iron.

What this would have done to the mill had it passed into it is readily imagined. With such a burden of proof in favor of a standard tramp iron separator ahead of the mill, isn't it after all just courting disaster when an owner or operator through either oversight or negligence refuses to profit by the experience of so many others? Shouldn't he for a moment go to the top of the hill and see clearly?

Mule sales at Atlanta, Ga., during the 5 months ending Jan. 1 amounted to 28,064 head, or five times as many as during the like period of 1932.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

BY J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 6.—Trading during the week in cottonseed meal has been better than usual but price changes have been exceptionally small. The range between high and the low prices for February meal was 30 cts. The close for the week shows an advance from last Saturday of about 50 cts. per ton.

The outstanding conditions surrounding the cottonseed meal market are exceptionally good demand for actual meal with light offerings from mills and an export demand for cake which has extended well up into the Mississippi Valley. The good demand is emphasized because a large percentage of the mills have been closed for practically 60 days. Few deliveries of meal have been made against January contracts, the total so far this month being 500 tons.

Hay Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December compared with December, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	.....	48	.....	.....
Boston	715	1,012	.....	.....
Chicago	3,352	3,166	251	1,307
Cincinnati	99	781	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	44	44	.....	.....
Los Angeles	10,076	14,234	.....	.....
Minneapolis	442	1,180	30	17
Peoria	130	60	30	.....
St. Louis	708	1,092	348	240
San Francisco	384	288	.....	.....
Seattle	77	198	.....	.....

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

Know That They Are Right

Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

Send in Your Samples Now.

Runyon Testing Laboratories

1106 Board of Trade Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

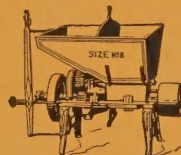
GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for February delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 21	15.60	18.60	13.90	17.15
Oct. 28	16.10	19.00	14.65	17.65
Nov. 4	15.85	18.25	13.85	17.25
Nov. 10	15.75	18.75	13.85	17.50
Nov. 18	15.60	17.50	13.75	16.85
Nov. 25	15.20	16.75	13.30	15.50
Dec. 2	14.00	16.40	12.10	14.75
Dec. 9	14.65	16.50	12.90	15.65
Dec. 16	14.10	15.70	12.30	14.50
Dec. 22	13.85	15.45	12.05	14.40
Dec. 30	14.50	15.80	12.90	14.70
Jan. 6	15.30	16.10	13.25	14.75



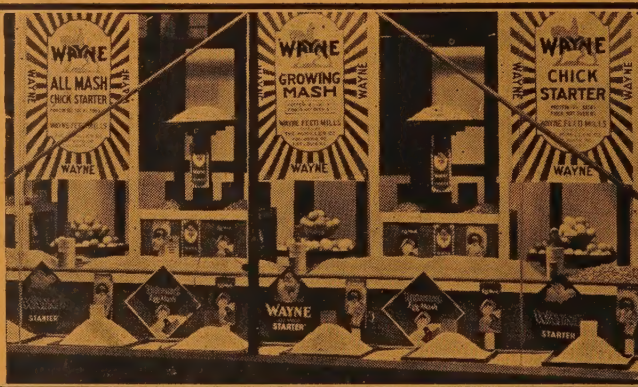
Noah Webster

— SAID —

MERCHANDISING MEANS:

*“Act or business of trading;
trading; bartering; carrying
on commerce; trafficking.”*

WEBSTER'S DEFINITION MAY NOT CHANGE
BUT ITS APPLICATION DOES



TRADING in the old days meant the barter and exchange of one piece of merchandise for another. To-day money representing a certain value is exchanged for merchandise.

And with that change has come others, just as fundamental. To-day the successful merchant is the one who can attract people to his place of business, through various modern merchandising methods.

Window displays form just one part of merchandising. But a very important part. The feed dealer until recently has not recognized the value of window displays. It remained for the large department stores to prove the tremendous merchandising power of good

window displays. Now clean, washed windows with frequently changed displays are an important part of the feed industry.

The above pictures show the remarkable change that has taken place in this phase of merchandising.

Allied Mills supplies Wayne dealers with interesting, practical, attractive window display material. The company behind this popular, leading line of feeds is interested in helping each dealer apply modern methods of merchandising throughout.

ALLIED MILLS, INC.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
FORT WAYNE, IND.
